

DECLARATION

I, Kenshi Uchida, a national of Japan, c/o Sumitomo Chemical Intellectual Property Service, Limited, 5-33, Kitahama 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka 541-8550, Japan, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the attached is a full true and faithful translation into English made by me of the priority document, Japanese patent application No. 2003-343243.

Signed this 20th day of November.2009

Kenshi Uchida

JP2003-343243

1

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JP2003-343243

2

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[Name of Article] Specification 1

[Name of Article] Abstract 1

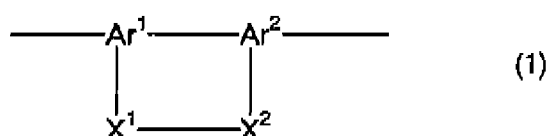
[Number of General Power] 0212949

JP2003-343243

3

[Name of Document] Claims

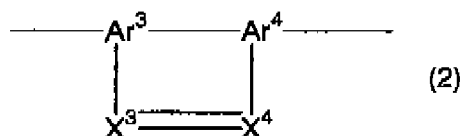
[Claim 1] A composition which contains a polymer compound comprising a repeating unit of the following formula (1) or (2) and having a polystyrene-reduced number-average molecular weight of 10^3 to 10^8 , and a compound which exhibits light emission from the triplet excited state.



[wherein Ar^1 and Ar^2 each independently represent a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group or a trivalent heterocyclic group. X^1 and X^2 each independently represent O, S, C(=O), S(=O), SO_2 , C(R^1)(R^2), Si(R^3)(R^4), N(R^5), B(R^6), P(R^7) or P(=O)(R^8), (wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxycarbonyl group or cyano group. (R^1 and R^2) or (R^3 and R^4) may mutually be connected to form a ring); wherein X^1 and X^2 are not the same excepting the case of S or Si(R^3)(R^4). X^1 and Ar^2 bond to adjacent carbon atoms in the aromatic ring of Ar^1 , and X^2 and Ar^1 bond to adjacent carbon atoms in the aromatic ring of Ar^2 ;

JP2003-343243

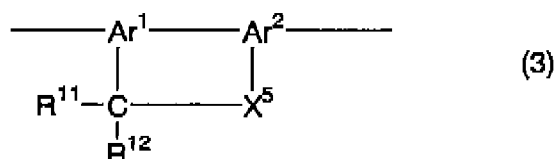
4



[wherein Ar^3 and Ar^4 each independently represent a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group or a trivalent heterocyclic group. X^3 and X^4 each independently represent N, B, P, $\text{C}(\text{R}^9)$ or $\text{Si}(\text{R}^{10})$, (wherein R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylolethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, heteroaryloxy carbonyl group or cyano group). X^3 and X^4 are not the same. X^3 and Ar^4 bond to adjacent carbon atoms in the aromatic ring of Ar^3 , and X^4 and Ar^3 bond to adjacent carbon atoms in the aromatic ring of Ar^4].

[Claim 2] The composition according to Claim 1, wherein X^1 in the formula (1) is $\text{C}(\text{R}^1)(\text{R}^2)$, $\text{Si}(\text{R}^3)(\text{R}^4)$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^5)$, $\text{B}(\text{R}^6)$, $\text{P}(\text{R}^7)$ or $\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{R}^8)$ (wherein, R^1 to R^8 represent the same meaning as defined above).

[Claim 3] The composition according to Claim 1, wherein the repeating unit represented by the formula (1) defined above is a repeating unit represented by following formula (3):

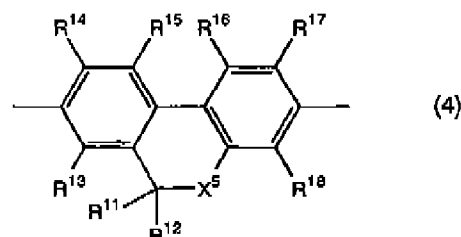


JP2003-343243

5

[wherein Ar^1 and Ar^2 represent the same meaning as defined above. R^{11} and R^{12} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group or monovalent heterocyclic group; R^{11} and R^{12} may mutually be connected to form a ring. X^5 represents O, S, C(=O), S(=O), SO_2 , $Si(R^3)(R^4)$, $N(R^5)$, $B(R^6)$, $P(R^7)$ or $P(=O)(R^8)$ (wherein, R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 represent the same meaning as defined above)].

[Claim 4] The composition according to Claim 3, wherein the repeating unit represented by the formula (3) defined above is a repeating unit represented by following formula (4):



[wherein X^5 , R^{11} and R^{12} represent the same meaning as defined above. R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} and R^{18} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxycarbonyl group or cyano group. (R^{14} and R^{15}) or (R^{16} and R^{17}) may mutually be connected to form a ring].

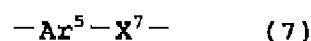
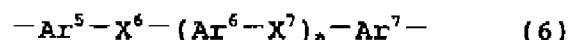
[Claim 5] The composition according to Claim 4 wherein X^5 is an oxygen

JP2003-343243

6

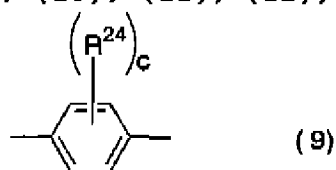
atom.

[Claim 6] The composition according to Claim 1, further having a repeating unit represented by the following formula (5), (6), (7) or (8):



[wherein Ar^5 , Ar^6 and Ar^7 each independently represent an arylene group, divalent heterocyclic group or divalent group having a metal complex structure. X^6 represents $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{21})-$ or $-(\text{SiR}^{22}\text{R}^{23})_y-$. X^7 represents $-\text{CR}^{19}=\text{CR}^{20}-$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{21})-$ or $-(\text{SiR}^{22}\text{R}^{23})_y-$. R^{19} and R^{20} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, monovalent heterocyclic group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxycarbonyl group or cyano group. R^{21} , R^{22} and R^{23} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, monovalent heterocyclic group or arylalkyl group. a represents an integer of 0 or 1 and b represents an integer of 1 to 12].

[Claim 7] The polymer compound according to Claim 6 wherein the formula (5) is a repeating unit represented by the following formula (9), (10), (11), (12), (13) or (14):

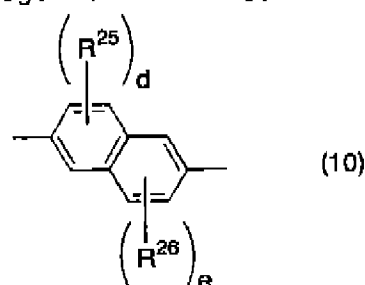


[wherein R^{24} represents a halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl

JP2003-343243

7

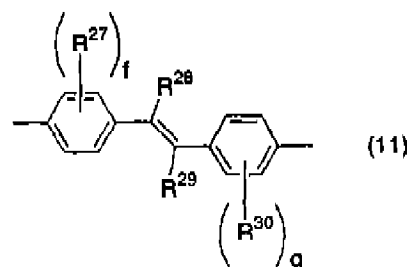
group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylolefinyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxy carbonyl group or cyano group. c represents an integer of 0 to 4];



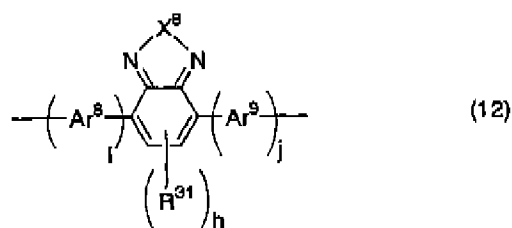
[wherein R^{25} and R^{26} each independently represent a halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylolefinyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxy carbonyl group or cyano group. d and e each independently represent an integer of 0 to 3];

JP2003-343243

8



[wherein R^{27} and R^{30} each independently represent a halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, ary lethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxy carbonyl group or cyano group. R^{28} and R^{29} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, monovalent heterocyclic group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxy carbonyl group or cyano group];

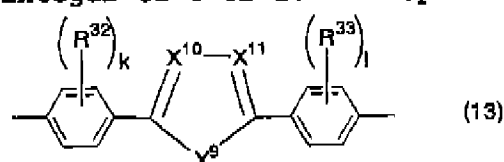


[wherein R^{31} represents a halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue,

JP2003-343243

9

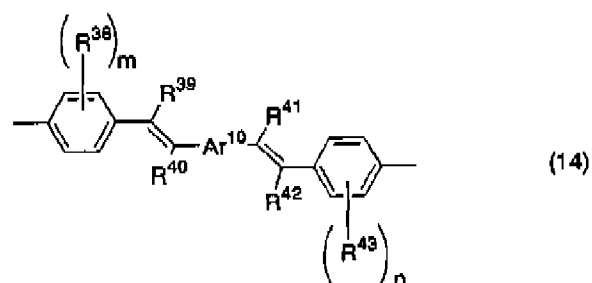
amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxycarbonyl group or cyano group. h represents an integer of 0 to 2. Ar^8 and Ar^9 each independently represent an arylene group, divalent heterocyclic group or divalent group having a metal complex structure. i and j each independently represent an integer of 0 or 1. X^8 represents O, S, SO, SO₂, Se or Te;



[wherein R^{32} and R^{33} each independently represent a halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxycarbonyl group or cyano group. k and l each independently represent an integer of 0 to 4. X^9 represents O, S, SO, SO₂, Se, Te, N- R^{34} or Si $R^{35}R^{36}$. X^{10} and X^{11} each independently represent N or C- R^{37} . R^{34} , R^{35} , R^{36} and R^{37} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group or monovalent heterocyclic group]; and

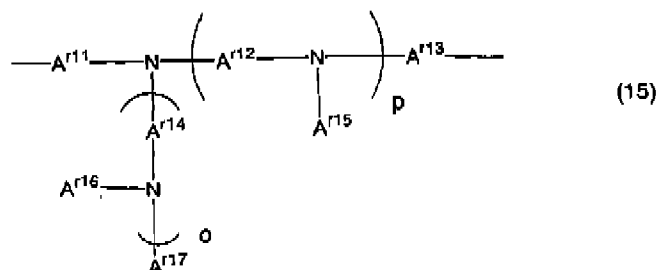
JP2003-343243

10



[wherein R^{38} and R^{43} each independently represent a halogen atoms, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylolethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxycarbonyl group or cyano group. m and n each independently represent an integer of 0 to 4. R^{39} , R^{40} , R^{41} and R^{42} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, monovalent heterocyclic group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxycarbonyl group or cyano group. Ar^{10} represents an arylene group, divalent heterocyclic group or divalent group having a metal complex structure].

[Claim 8] The polymer compound according to Claim 6 wherein the repeating unit represented by the above defined formula (5) is a repeating unit represented by formula (15):



[wherein Ar¹¹, Ar¹², Ar¹³ and Ar¹⁴ each independently represent an arylene group or divalent heterocyclic group. Ar¹⁵, Ar¹⁶ and Ar¹⁷ each independently represent an arylene group or monovalent heterocyclic group. o and p each independently represent an integer of 0 or 1, and 0=o+p=1].

[Claim 9] The composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 8 wherein the total amount of the repeating unit represented by the formulas (1) and (2) is 10 % by mole or more based on an amount of whole repeating units.

[Claim 10] The composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 further including at least one kind of materials selected from a hole transporting material, an electron transporting material and a light emitting material.

[Claim 11] An ink composition comprising a polymer light emitting material according to any one of Claims 1 to 9.

[Claim 12] The ink composition according to Claim 11 having 1 to 100 mPa·s of viscosity at 25°C.

[Claim 13] A light emitting thin film comprising a composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 9.

[Claim 14] A conductive thin film comprising a composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 9.

[Claim 15] An organic semiconductor thin film comprising a composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 9.

[Claim 16] A polymer light emitting device having a layer comprising

JP2003-843243

12

a light emitting material according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 between electrodes consisting of an anode and a cathode.

[Claim 17] The polymer light emitting device according to Claim 16, wherein the light emission layer further comprises a hole transporting material, an electron transporting material or a light-emitting material.

[Claim 18] A flat light source comprising a polymer light emitting device according to any one of Claims 16 to 17.

[Claim 19] A segment display comprising a polymer light emitting device according to any one of Claims 16 to 17.

[Claim 20] A dot matrix display comprising a polymer light emitting device according to any one of Claims 16 to 17.

[Claim 21] A liquid crystal display comprising a backlight composed of a polymer light emitting device according to any one of Claims 16 to 17.

[Claim 22] An illumination comprising a polymer light emitting device according to any one of Claims 16 to 17.

JP2003-843243

13

[Name of Document] SPECIFICATION

[Title of the Invention] COMPOSITION AND POLYMER LIGHT EMITTING
DEVICE

[Technical Field]

[0001]

The present invention relates to a composition which contains a polymer compound and a compound exhibiting light emission from the triplet excited state, and a polymer light emitting device.

[Background Art]

[0002]

It is known that a device using in a light emitting layer a compound showing light emission from the triplet excited state (hereinafter, referred to as triplet light emitting compound in some cases) as a light emitting material used in a light emitting layer of a light emitting device exhibits high light emitting efficiency.

[0003]

When a triplet light emitting compound is used in a light emission layer, the compound is occasionally used as a composition with adding a polymer compound as a matrix. As an example of the composition comprising a polymer compound as a matrix in addition to a triplet light emitting compound, disclosed is a composition obtained by adding 2,8,12,17-tetraethyl-3,7,13,18-tetramethylporphyrin as a low molecular weight triplet light emitting compound to a polymer compound having a repeating unit of fluorenediyl group. [Non-patent literature 1]

[0004]

[Non-patent literature 1] APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS, 80, 13, 2308

JP2003-343243

14

(2002).

[Disclosure of the Invention]

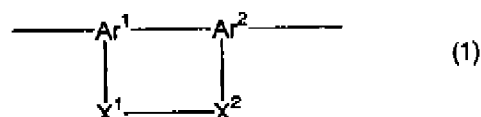
[Problems to be solved by the Invention]

[0005]

The object of the invention is to provide a composition comprising a compound exhibiting light emission from the triplet excited state and a polymer compound, thereby enhancing light emitting efficiency of a device using this in a light emitting layer of a light emitting device.

[0006]

That is, the invention provides a composition which contains a polymer compound comprising a repeating unit of the following formula (1) or (2) and having a polystyrene-reduced number-average molecular weight of 10^3 to 10^6 , and a compound which exhibits light emission from the triplet excited state.

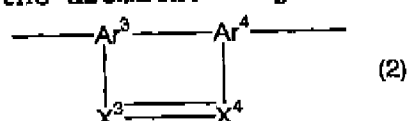


[wherein, Ar^1 and Ar^2 each independently represent a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group or a trivalent heterocyclic group. X^1 and X^2 each independently represent O, S, C(=O), S(=O), SO_2 , $\text{C}(\text{R}^1)(\text{R}^2)$, $\text{Si}(\text{R}^3)(\text{R}^4)$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^5)$, $\text{B}(\text{R}^6)$, $\text{P}(\text{R}^7)$ or $\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{R}^8)$ (wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group,

JP2003-343243

15

carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxycarbonyl group or cyano group. (R^1 and R^2) or (R^3 and R^4) may mutually be connected to form a ring); wherein X^1 and X^2 are not the same excepting the case of S or Si(R^3)(R^4). X^1 and Ar^2 bond to adjacent carbon atoms in the aromatic ring of Ar^1 , and X^2 and Ar^1 bond to adjacent carbon atoms in the aromatic ring of Ar^2 :



[wherein Ar^3 and Ar^4 each independently represent a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group or a trivalent heterocyclic group. X^3 and X^4 each independently represent N, B, P, C(R^9) or Si(R^{10}) (wherein R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, heteroaryloxy group, heteroarylthio group, arylalkenyl group, ary lethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxycarbonyl group, aryloxycarbonyl group, arylalkyloxycarbonyl group, heteroaryloxycarbonyl group or cyano group); wherein X^3 and X^4 are not the same. X^3 and Ar^4 bond to adjacent carbon atoms in the aromatic ring of Ar^3 , and X^4 and Ar^3 bond to adjacent carbon atoms in the aromatic ring of Ar^4].

[Effect of the Invention]

[0007]

The light-emitting device using the composition of the invention in a light emission layer is excellent in light emitting efficiency.

JP2003-343243

16

Therefore, the composition of the invention can be suitably applied to light emitting materials of polymer LED, thereby employed as a material for polymer light emitting devices and organic EL devices using the same and the like.

[Best Mode For Carrying Out The Invention]

[0008]

The polymer compound used for the present invention comprises the repeating unit represented by the above formula (1) or (2).

[0009]

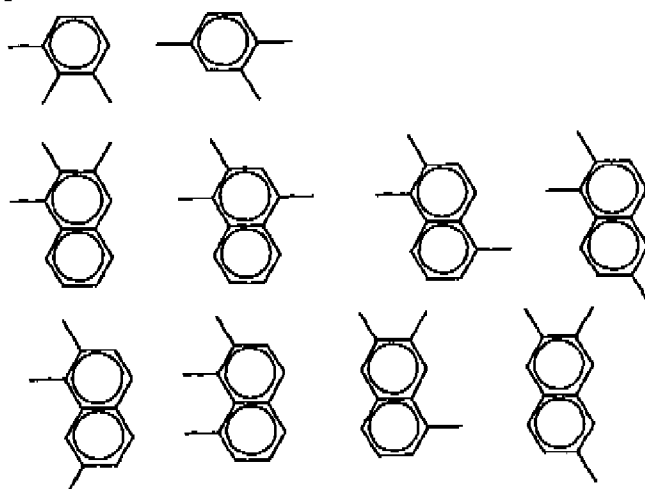
In the above formula (1), Ar^1 and Ar^2 each independently represent a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group or a trivalent heterocyclic group.

[0010]

The trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group is an atomic group in which three hydrogen atoms are removed from a benzene ring or condensed ring of an aromatic hydrocarbon, and the number of carbon atoms is usually 6-60, and preferably 6-20.

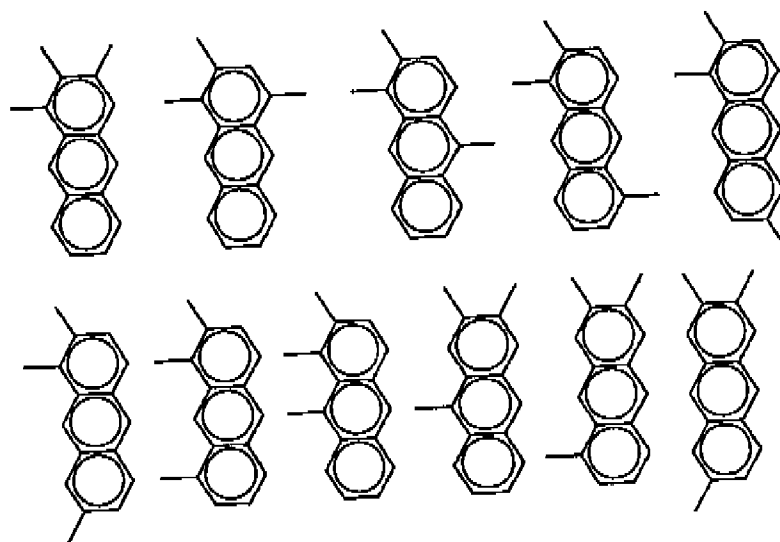
Examples of the trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon groups, shown as unsubstituted structure, include the followings.

[0011]

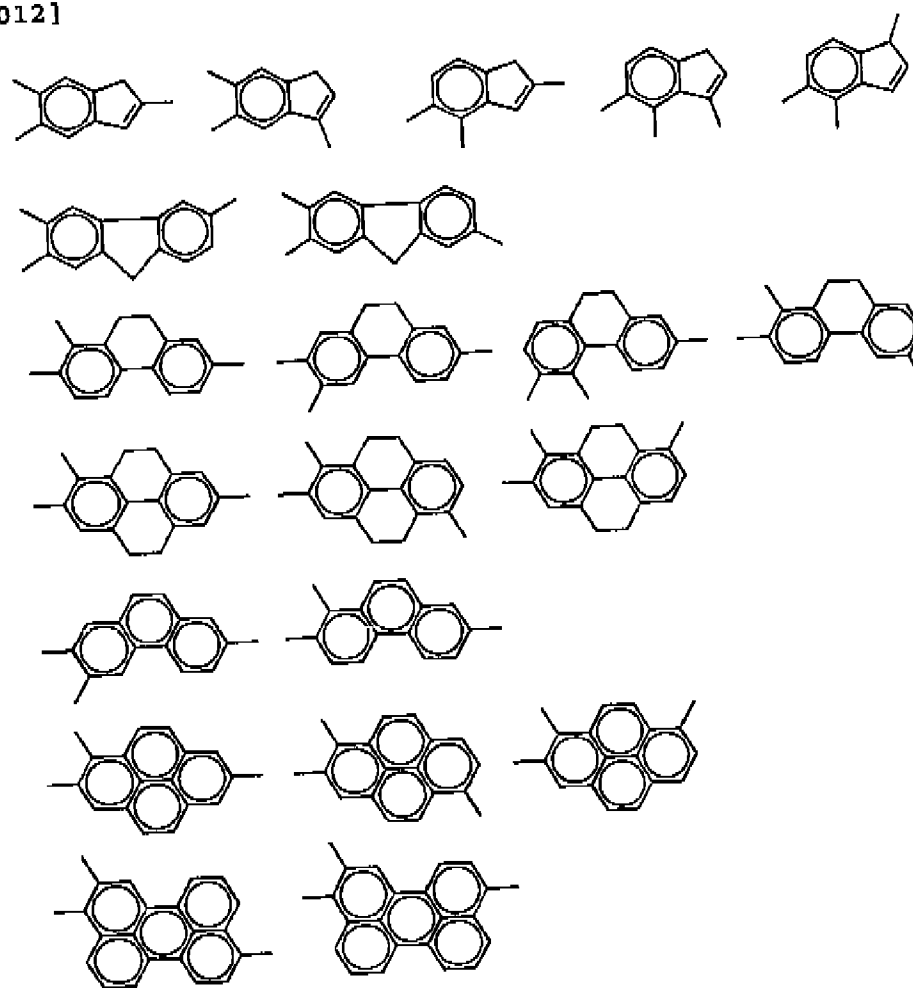


JP2003-343243

17



[0012]



JP2008-343243

18

[0013]

The trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group may have a substituent on the aromatic hydrocarbon group. The number of carbon atoms of the substituent is not counted as the number of carbon atoms of the trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group.

As the substituent which may be carried on the trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group, exemplified are a halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, cyano group, etc.

[0014]

The trivalent heterocyclic group is an atomic group in which three hydrogen atoms are removed from a heterocyclic compound, and the number of carbon atoms is usually 4-60, and preferably 4-20.

[0015]

The heterocyclic compound means an organic compound having a cyclic structure in which at least one heteroatom such as oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus, boron, etc. is contained in the cyclic structure as the element other than carbon atoms.

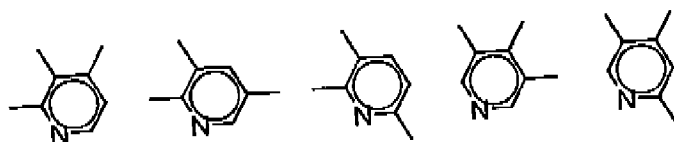
[0016]

Examples of the trivalent heterocyclic groups, shown as unsubstituted structure, include the followings.

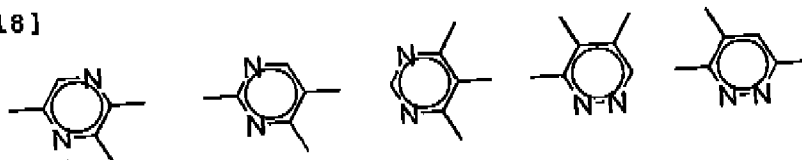
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JP2003-343243

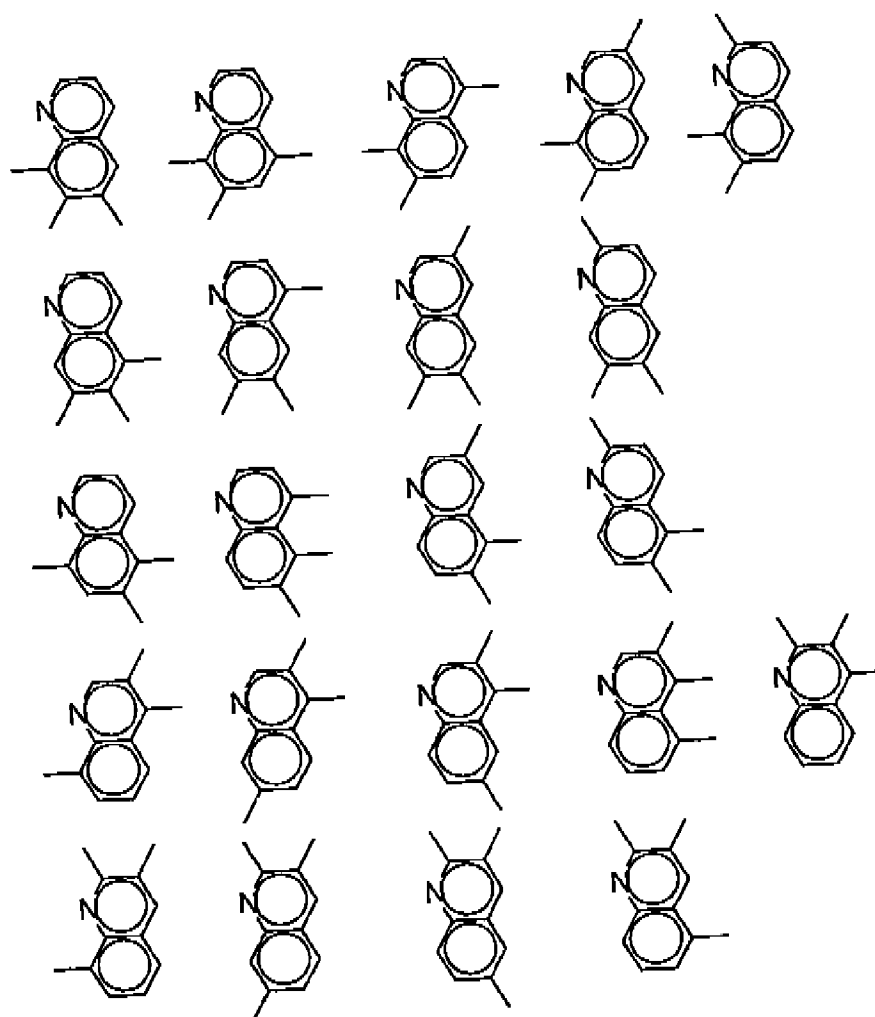
19



[0018]



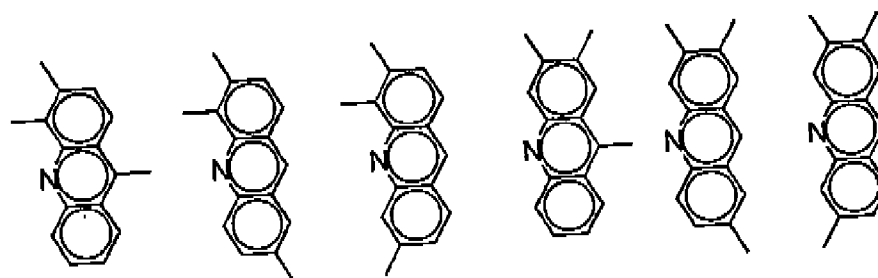
[0019]



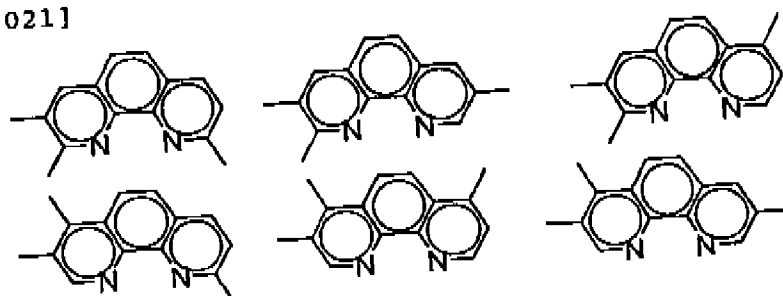
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JP2003-343243

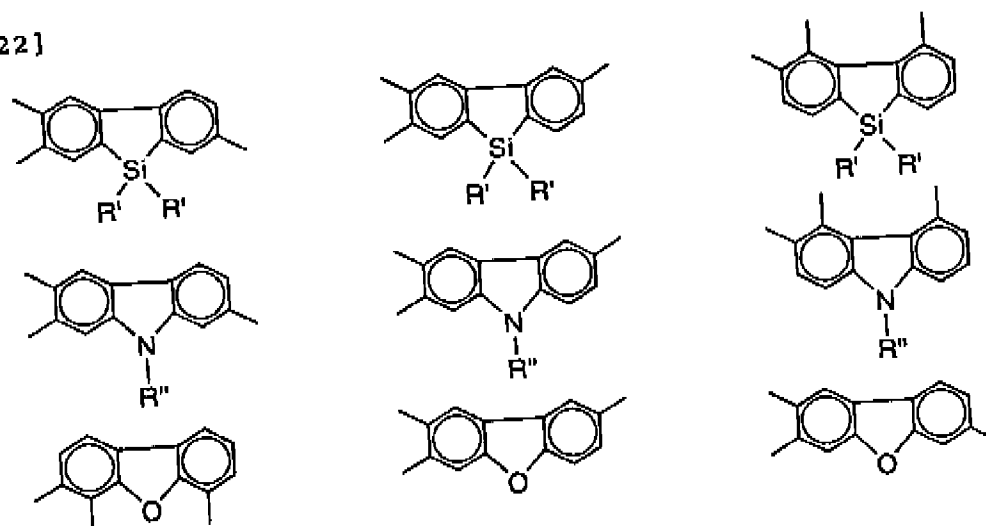
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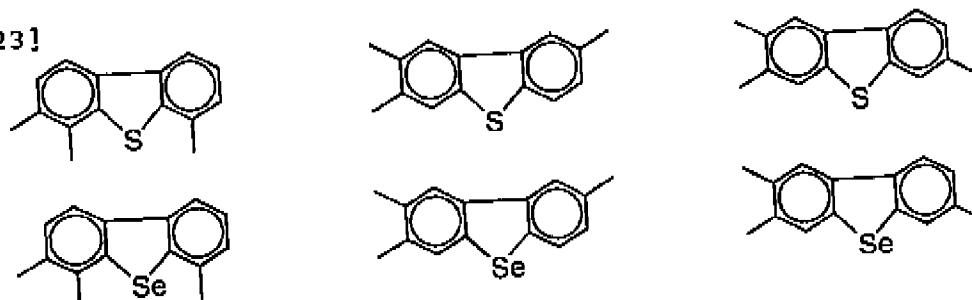
[0021]



[0022]



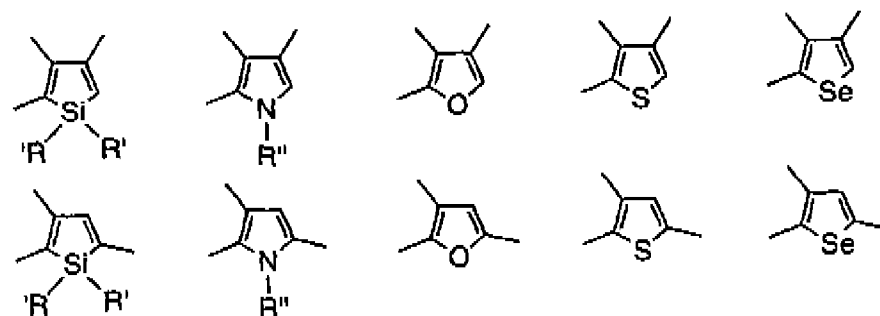
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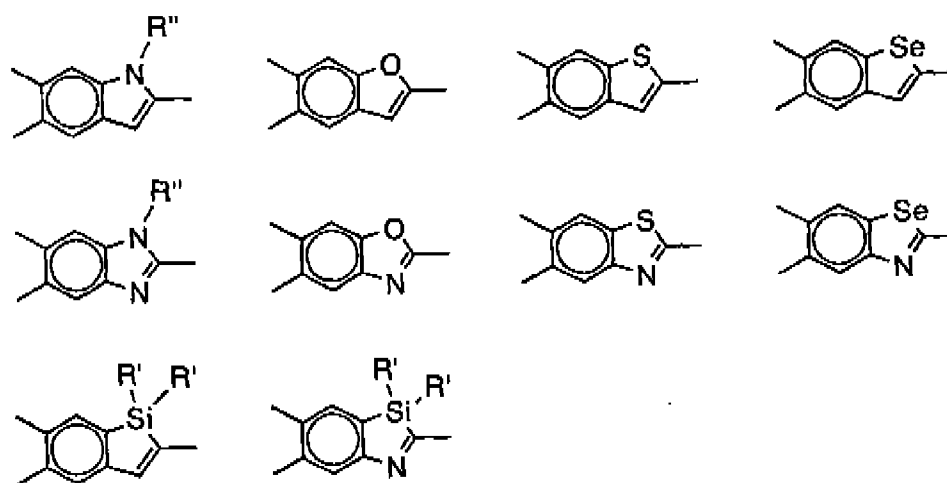
[0024]

JP2003-343243

21



[0025]



[0026]

In the above formula, R' each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, alkylthio group, the alkylamino group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylamino group, arylalkyl group, arylalkoxy group, arylalkylthio group, arylalkylamino group, acyloxy group, amide group, arylalkenyl group, arylalkynyl group, monovalent heterocyclic group, or cyano group.

R'' each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, substituted silyl group, acyl group or monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, and hetero arylthio group.

JP2003-343243

22

[0027]

The trivalent heterocyclic group may have a substituent on the heterocyclic group, and the number of carbon atoms of the substituent is not counted as the number of carbon atoms of the heterocyclic group.

[0028]

As the substituent which may be carried on the trivalent heterocyclic group, exemplified are a halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, and cyano group.

[0029]

As the halogen atom in the substituent which may be carried on the trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group and the trivalent heterocyclic group, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine are exemplified.

[0030]

The alkyl group may be any of linear, branched or cyclic, and may have a substituent. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 20, and specific examples thereof include methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, i-propyl group, butyl group, and i-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, hexyl group, cyclohexyl group, heptyl group, octyl group, 2-ethylhexyl group, nonyl group, decyl group, 3,7-dimethyloctyl group, lauryl group, trifluoromethyl group, pentafluoroethyl group, perfluorobutyl group, perfluorohexyl

JP2003-343243

23

group, perfluorooctyl group, etc.

[0031]

The alkyloxy group may be any of linear, branched or cyclic, and may have a substituent. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 20, and specific examples thereof include methoxy group, ethoxy group, propyloxy group, i-propyloxy group, butoxy group, i-butoxy group, t-butoxy group, pentyloxy group, hexyloxy group, cyclohexyloxy group, heptyloxy group, octyloxy group, 2-ethylhexyloxy group, nonyloxy group, decyloxy group, 3,7-dimethyl octyloxy group, It exemplifies lauryloxy group, trifluoromethoxy group, pentafluoroethoxy group, perfluorobutoxy group, perfluorohexyl group, perfluoro octyl group, methoxymethyloxy group, 2-methoxy ethyloxy group, etc.

[0032]

The alkylthio group may be any of linear, branched or cyclic, and may have a substituent. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 20, and specific examples thereof include methylthio group, ethylthio group, propylthio group, i-propylthio group, butylthio group, i-butylthio group, t-butylthio group, pentylthio group, hexylthio group, the cyclo hexylthio group, heptylthio group, octylthio group, 2-ethylhexylthio group, nonylthio group, decylthio group, 3,7-dimethyl octylthio group, laurylthio group, trifluoromethylthio group, etc.

[0033]

The aryl group may have a substituent. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 3 to 60, and specific examples thereof include phenyl group, and C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl group (C₁-C₁₂ represents the number of carbon atoms 1-12. Hereafter the same), C₁-C₁₂ alkyl phenyl group, 1-naphtyl group, 2-naphtyl group, pentafluoro phenyl group, pyridyl group, pyridazinyl group, pyrimidyl group, pyrazyl group,

JP2003-343243

24

triazyl group, etc.

[0034]

The aryloxy group may have a substituent on the aromatic ring. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 3 to 60, and specific examples thereof include phenoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy phenoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenoxy group, 1-naphtyloxy group, 2-naphtyloxy group, pentafluorophenyloxy group, pyridyloxy group, pyridazinyloxy group, pyrimidyloxy group, pyrazilyoxy group, triazyloxy group, etc.

[0035]

The arylthio group may have a substituent on the aromatic ring. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 3 to 60, and specific examples thereof include phenylthio group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenylthio group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenylthio group, 1-naphthylthio group, 2-naphthylthio group, pentafluoro phenylthio group, pyridylthio group, pyridazinythio group, pyrimidylthio group, pyrazylthio group, triazylthio group, etc.

[0036]

The arylalkyl group may have a substituent, the number of carbon atoms is usually about 7 to 60, and specific examples thereof include phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl- C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, 1-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, 2-naphtyl- C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, etc.

[0037]

The arylalkyloxy group may have a substituent, the number of carbon atoms is usually about 7 to 60, and specific examples thereof include phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl- C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, 1-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, 2-naphtyl- C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, etc.

[0038]

The arylalkylthio group may have a substituent, the number of

JP2003-343243

25

carbon atoms is usually about 7 to 60, and specific examples thereof include phenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkylthio group, C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy phenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkylthio group, C_1 - C_{12} alkylphenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkylthio group, 1-naphtyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkylthio group, 2-naphtyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkylthio group, etc.

[0039]

The acyl group has usually about 2 to 20 carbon atoms, and specific examples thereof include acetyl group, propionyl group, butyryl group, isobutyryl group, pivaloyl group, benzoyl group, trifluoroacetyl group, pentafluorobenzoyl group, etc.

[0040]

The acyloxy group has usually about 2 to 20 carbon atoms, and specific examples thereof include acetoxyl group, propionyloxy group, butyryloxy group, isobutyryloxy group, pivaloyloxy group, benzoyloxy group, trifluoro acetyloxy group, pentafluorobenzoyloxy group, etc.

[0041]

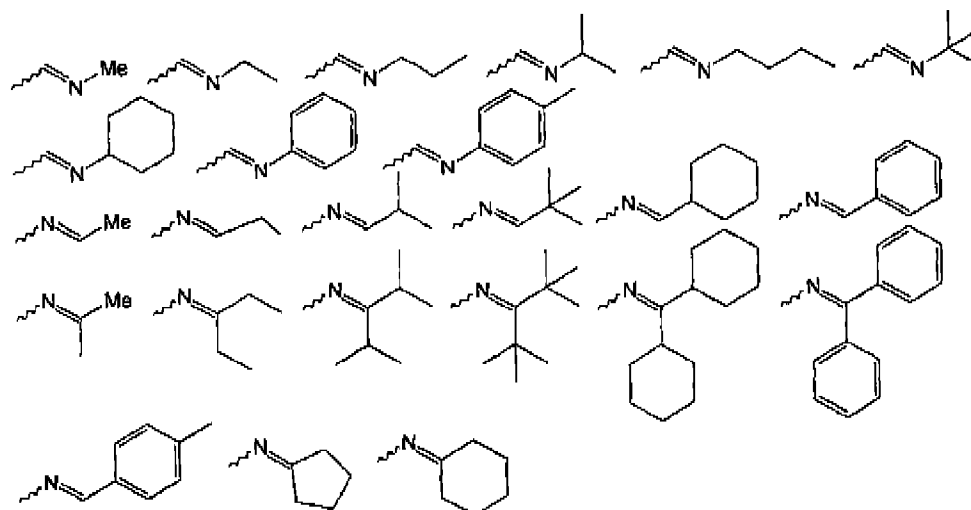
The amide group has usually about 2 to 20 carbon atoms, and specific examples thereof include formamide group, acetamide group, propioamide group, butyroamide group, benzamide group, trifluoroacetamide group, pentafluoro benzamide group, diformamide group, diacetamide group, dipropioamide group, dibutyroamide group, dibenzamide group, ditrifluoro acetamide group, dipentafluorobenzamide group, etc.

[0042]

Examples of the acid imide group include residual groups in which a hydrogen atom connected with nitrogen atom is removed, and have usually about 2 to 60 carbon atoms, preferably 2 to 48 carbon atoms. As the concrete examples of acid imide group, the following groups are exemplified.

JP2003-343243

27



[0045]

The substituted amino group includes an amino group substituted by 1 or 2 groups selected from an alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group. Said alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group may have a substituent.

The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 40, and specific examples thereof include methylamino group, dimethylamino group, ethylamino group, diethylamino group, propylamino group, dipropylamino group, isopropylamino group, diisopropylamino group, butylamino group, isobutylamino group, t-butylamino group, pentylamino group, hexylamino group, cyclohexylamino group, heptylamino group, octylamino group, 2-ethylhexylamino group, nonylamino group, decylamino group, 3,7-dimethyloctylamino group, laurylamino group, cyclopentylamino group, dicyclo pentylamino group, cyclohexylamino group, dicyclohexylamino group, pyrrolidyl group, piperidyl group, ditrifluoromethylamino group, phenylamino group, diphenylamino group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy phenylamino group, di(C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl)amino group, di(C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl)amino

JP2003-343243

28

group, 1-naphtylamino group, 2-naphtylamino group, pentafluorophenylamino group, pyridylamino group, pyridazinylamino group, pyrimidylamino group, pyrazylamino group, triazylamino group, phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl- C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl- C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, di(C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl)amino group, di(C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl)amino group, 1-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, 2-naphtyl- C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, etc.

[0046]

The substituted silyl group includes a silyl group substituted by 1, 2 or 3 groups selected from an alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 60, and preferably 3 to 30. Said alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group may have a substituent.

Specific examples thereof include trimethylsilyl group, triethylsilyl group, tri-n-propylsilyl group, tri-i-propylsilyl group, t-butylsilyl dimethylsilyl group, triphenylsilyl group, tri-p-xylylsilyl group, tri benzylsilyl group, diphenylmethylsilyl group, t-butyldiphenylsilyl group, dimethylphenylsilyl group, etc.

[0047]

The substituted silyloxy group includes a silyloxy group (H₃SiO-) silyl group substituted by 1, 2 or 3 groups selected from an alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 60, and preferably 3 to 30. Said alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group may have a substituent.

Specific examples thereof include trimethylsilyloxy group,

JP2003-343243

29

triethylsilyloxy group, tri-n-propylsilyloxy group, tri-i-propylsilyloxy group, t-butylsilyl dimethylsilyloxy group, triphenylsilyloxy group, tri-p-xylylsilyloxy group, tribenzylsilyloxy group, diphenyl methylsilyloxy group, t-butyl diphenylsilyloxy group, dimethylphenylsilyloxy group, etc.

[0048]

The substituted silylthio group includes a silylthio group ($\text{H}^3\text{SiS}-$) substituted by 1, 2 or 3 groups selected from an alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 60, and preferably 3 to 30. Said alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group may have a substituent.

Specific examples thereof include trimethylsilylthio group, triethylsilylthio group, tri-n-propylsilylthio group, tri-i-propylsilylthio group, t-butylsilyl dimethylsilylthio group, triphenylsilylthio group, tri-p-xylylsilylthio group, tribenzylsilylthio group, diphenylmethylsilylthio group, t-butyl diphenylsilylthio group, dimethylphenylsilylthio group, etc.

[0049]

The substituted silylamino group has one or two Si atoms which bond to N, and examples of the groups which bond to Si include a silylamino group ($\text{H}_3\text{SiNH}-$ or $(\text{H}_3\text{Si})_2\text{N}-$) which is substituted by 1 to 6 groups selected from an alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 120, and preferably 3 to 60. Said alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group may have a substituent.

Specific examples thereof include trimethylsilylamino group, triethylsilylamino group, tri-n-propylsilylamino group,

JP2003-348243

30

tri-*i*-propylsilylamino group, *t*-butylsilyl dimethylsilylamino group, triphenylsilylamino group, tri-*p*-xylylsilylamino group, tribenzylsilylamino group, diphenyl methylsilylamino group, *t*-butyl diphenylsilylamino group, Dimethylphenylsilylamino group, di(trimethylsilyl) amino group, di(triethylsilyl)amino group, di(tri-*n*-propylsilyl)amino group, di(tri-*i*-propylsilyl) amino group, di(*t*-butylsilyldimethylsilyl)amino group, di(triphenylsilyl)amino group, di(tri-*p*-xylylsilyl)amino group, di(tribenzylsilyl)amino group, di(diphenyl methylsilyl) amino group, di(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)amino group, di(dimethylphenylsilyl) amino group, etc.

[0050]

The monovalent heterocyclic group means an atomic group in which a hydrogen atom is removed from a heterocyclic compound, the number of carbon atoms is usually about 4 to 60, and specific examples thereof include thienyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylthienyl group, pyroryl group, furyl group, pyridyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkyl pyridyl group, imidazolyl group, pyrazolyl group, triazolyl group, oxazolyl group, thiazole group, thiadiazole group, etc.

[0051]

Examples of the monovalent heterocyclic group in the hetero aryloxy group (the group represented by Q¹-O-, and Q¹ represents a monovalent heterocyclic group), hetero arylthio group (the group represented by Q²-S-, and Q² represents a monovalent heterocyclic group), and hetero aryloxycarbonyl group (the group represented by Q³-O(C=O)-, and Q³ represents a monovalent heterocyclic group), include the groups exemplified as the above monovalent heterocyclic group.

[0052]

Examples of the aryl groups in arylalkenyl group and arylethynyl

JP2003-343243

31

group include the same group with the above aryl group.

The alkenyl group in arylalkenyl group has usually about 2 to 20 carbon atoms, and examples thereof include vinyl group, 1-propyrenyl group, 2-propyrenyl group, 3-propyrenyl group, butenyl group, pentenyl group, hexenyl group, heptenyl group, octenyl group, cyclohexenyl group, 1,3-butadienyl group, etc.

[0053]

Examples of the alkoxy group in alkoxy carbonyl group include the groups exemplified as the above alkoxy group.

[0054]

Examples of the aryloxy group in aryloxy carbonyl group include the groups exemplified as the above aryloxy group.

[0055]

Examples of the alkyloxy group in arylalkyloxy carbonyl group include the groups exemplified as the above arylalkyloxy carbonyl group.

[0056]

Examples of the hetero aryloxy group in hetero aryloxy carbonyl group include the groups exemplified as the above hetero aryloxy group.

[0057]

In the above R', the definition and the concrete examples of: the halogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, alkylthio group, alkylamino group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylamino group, arylalkyl group, arylalkoxy group, arylalkylthio group, arylalkylamino group, acyloxy group, amide group, arylalkenyl group, arylalkynyl group, monovalent heterocyclic group in the above R'; and the alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, substituted silyl group, acyl group or monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group

JP2003-343243

32

in R"; are respectively the same with the definition and the concrete examples of the substituents which may be carried on the above trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group.

[0058]

In the above formula (1), X^1 and X^2 each independently represent O, S, C(=O), S(=O), SO₂, C(R¹)(R²), Si(R³)(R⁴), N(R⁵), B(R⁶), P(R⁷) or P(=O)(R⁸). However, X^1 and X^2 are not the same except the case where they are S or Si(R³)(R⁴).

[0059]

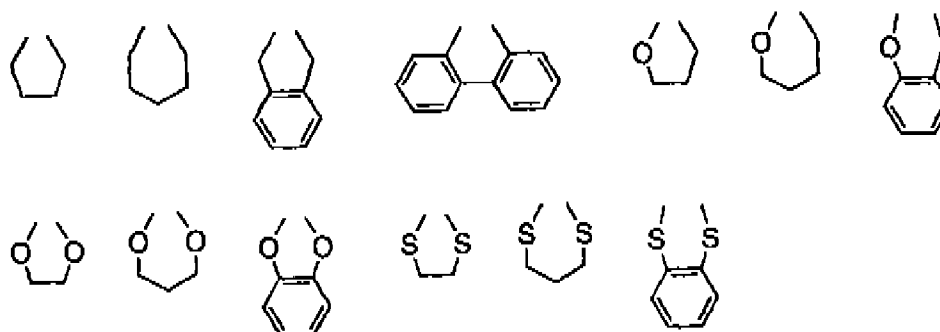
Wherein, R¹-R⁸ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, or cyano group. R¹ and R², and R³ and R⁴ respectively may be connected to form a ring.

[0060]

When R¹ and R² are mutually be connected to form a ring in C(R¹)(R²), or when R³ and R⁴ are mutually be connected to form a ring in Si(R³)(R⁴), the ring structure portions are specifically exemplified as follows.

JP2003-343243

33



[0061]

The definition and the concrete examples of the halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, and arylethynyl group in R^1 - R^8 are respectively the same with the definition and the concrete examples of the substituents which may be carried on the above trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group.

[0062]

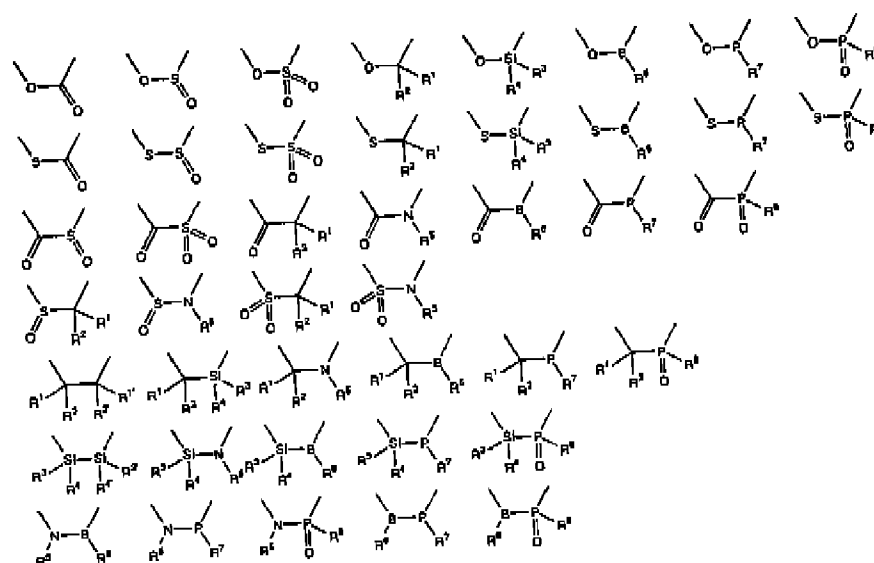
Among them, in view of high light emitting efficiency, X^1 of formula (1) is preferably $C(R^1)(R^2)$, $Si(R^3)(R^4)$, $N(R^5)$, $B(R^6)$, $P(R^7)$ or $P(=O)(R^8)$ (wherein, R^1 - R^8 each independently represent the same meaning as the above), and more preferably $C(R^1)(R^2)$.

[0063]

As $-X^1-X^2-$, the groups shown by the following (26), (27), and (28) below are exemplified.

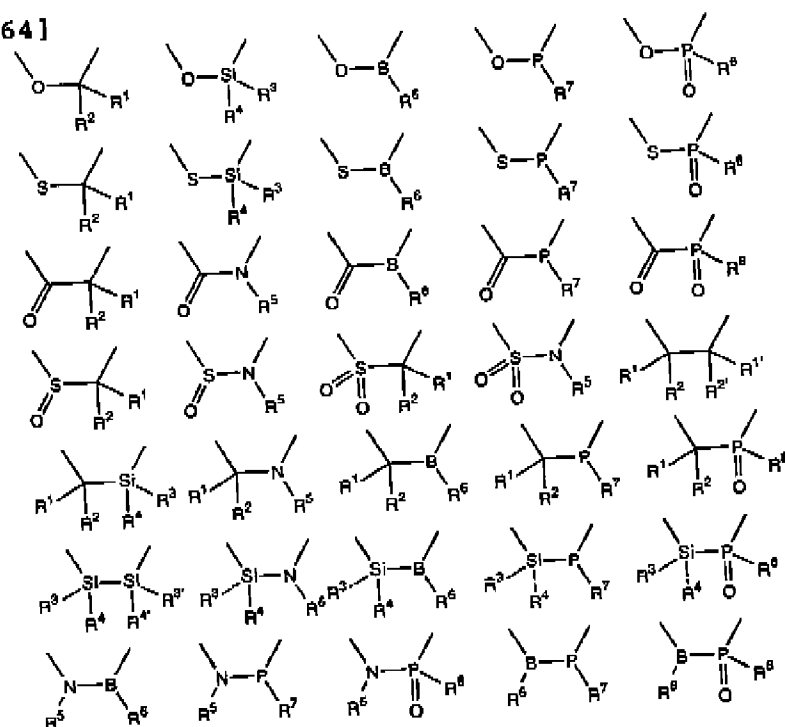
JP2003-349243

34



(26)

[0064]

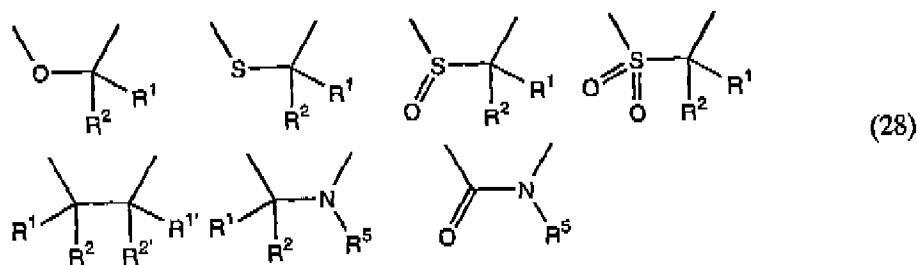


(27)

[0065]

JP2003-343243

35



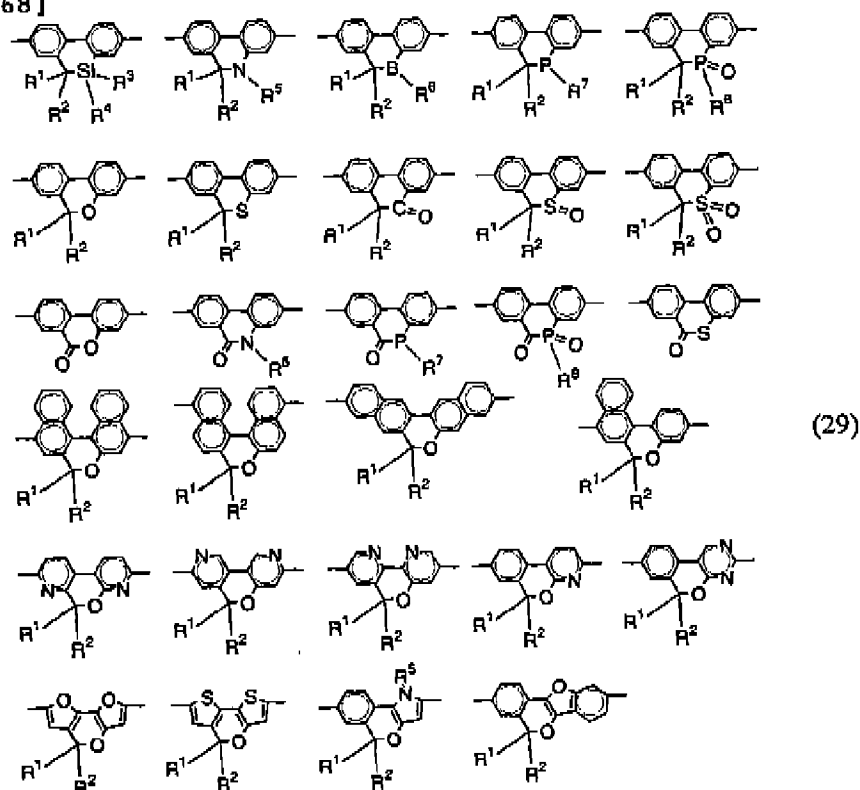
[0066]

Among them, in view of stability of the compound, groups selected from (27) and (28) are preferable, and groups selected from (28) are more preferable.

[0067]

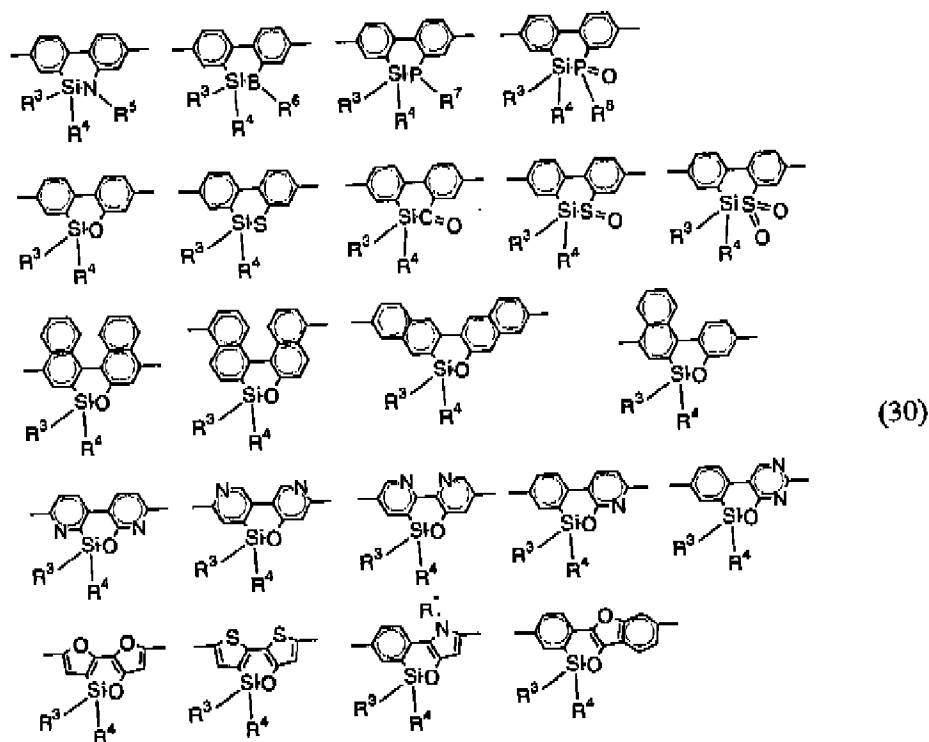
Concrete Examples of the repeating units represented by formula (1) include groups represented by below formula (29) - (33), and groups carrying a substituent further on the aromatic hydrocarbon group or heterocycle rings.

[0058]

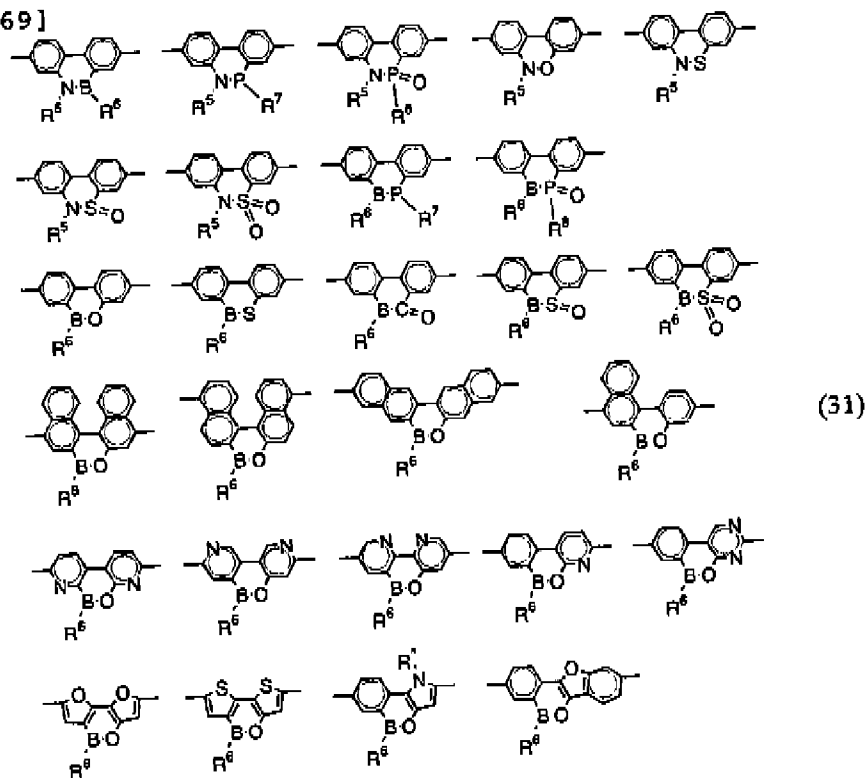


JP2003-343243

36



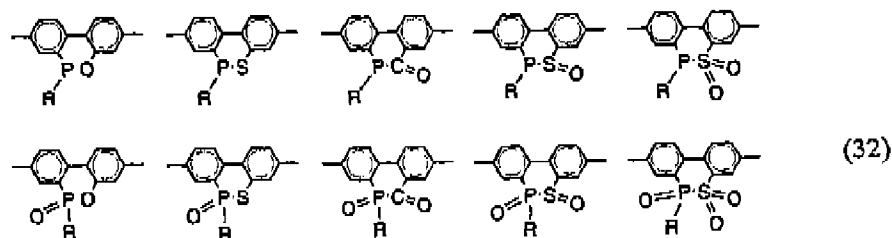
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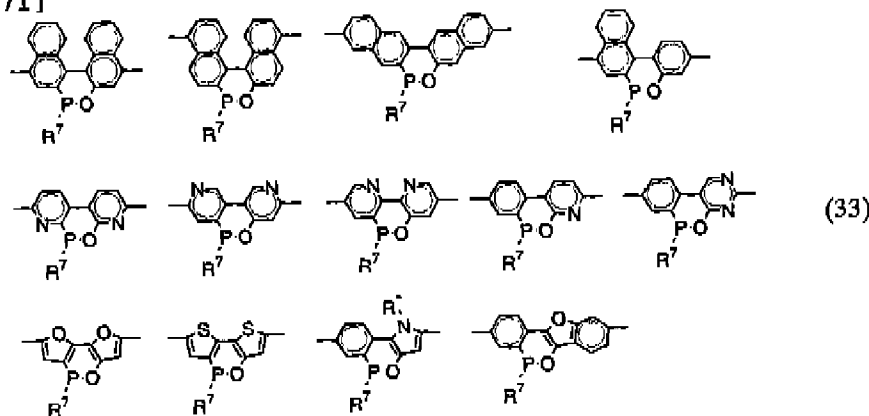
[0070]

JP2003-343243

37



[0071]



[0072]

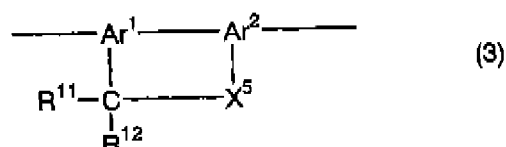
Among them, groups represented by formula (29) - (32), and groups carrying a substituent further on the aromatic hydrocarbon group or heterocycle rings are preferable, and groups represented by formula (29), and groups carrying a substituent further on the aromatic hydrocarbon group or heterocycle rings are more preferable. Examples of the substituent include halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, or cyano group, and they may be connected mutually to form a ring.

JP2003-343243

38

[0073]

Among the repeating units represented by the above formula (1), repeating units represented by the below formula (3) is preferable in view of light emitting efficiency.

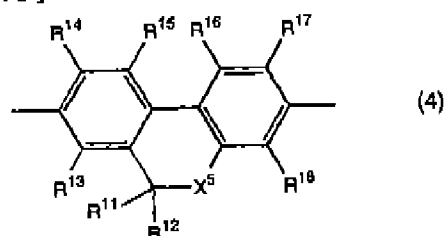


Wherein, Ar¹ and Ar² represent the same meaning as the above. R¹¹ and R¹² each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group, and they may be connected mutually to form a ring. X⁵ represents O, S, C(=O), S(=O), SO₂, Si(R³)(R⁴), N(R⁵), B(R⁶), P(R⁷) or P(=O)(R⁸). (Wherein, R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ represent the same meaning as the above.)

[0074]

Repeating units represented by the below formula (4) are further preferable.

[0075]



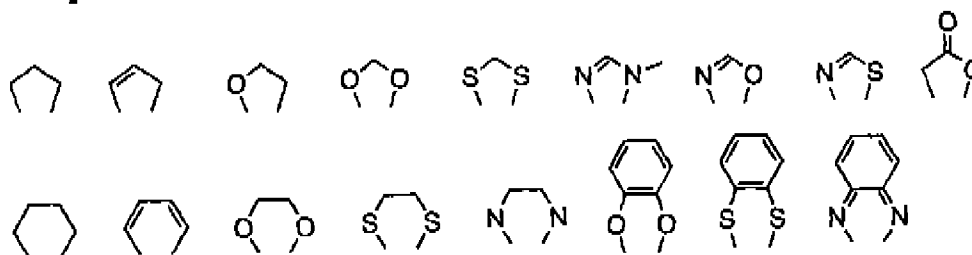
[0076]

Wherein, X⁵, R¹¹ and R¹² represent the same meaning as the above. R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵, R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group,

JP2003-348243

39

substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group. R^{14} and R^{15} , and R^{16} and R^{17} may be connected mutually to form a ring. When R^{14} and R^{15} , and R^{16} and R^{17} are connected mutually to form a ring, the ring structure portions are specifically exemplified as follows.



[0077]

In view of easiness of the synthesis and light emitting efficiency, more preferable is the case where X^5 in the above formula (4) is oxygen atom.

[0078]

Next, the repeating unit represented by the above formula (2) is explained.

Ar^3 and Ar^4 in the above formula (2) each independently represent a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group or a trivalent heterocyclic group.

The definition and the concrete examples of the trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group and trivalent heterocyclic group are respectively the same with the definition and the concrete examples of those in formula (1).

JP2003-843248

40

[0079]

X^3 and X^4 each independently represent N, B, P, C(R^9) or Si(R^{10}).
However, X^3 and X^4 are not the same.

[0080]

Wherein, R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group.

[0081]

Among them, X^3 of formula (2) is preferably C(R^9) or Si(R^{10}),
and

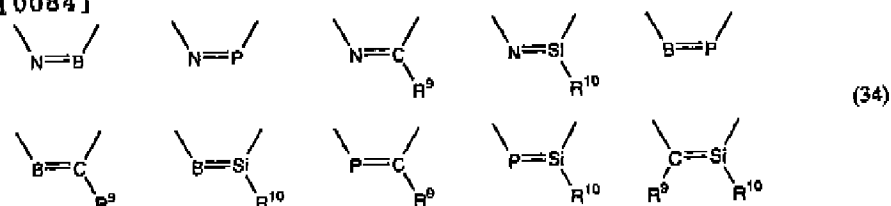
[0082]

more preferably, C (R^9). (Wherein, R^9 and R^{10} each independently represent the same meaning as the above.)

[0083]

Examples of $-X^3=X^4-$ in formula (2) include, for example, the groups represented by below formula (34), (35), or (36).

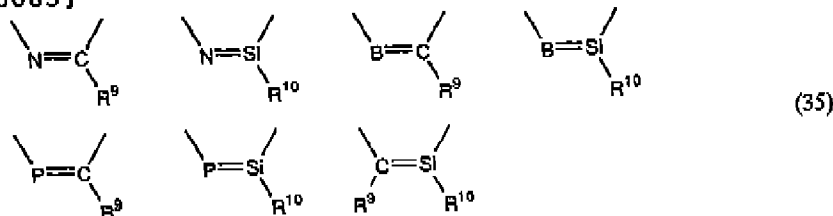
[0084]



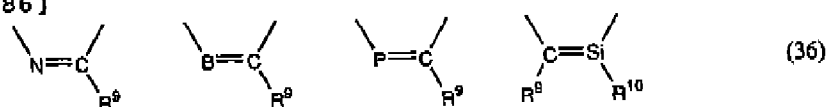
JP2003-343243

41

[0085]



[0086]



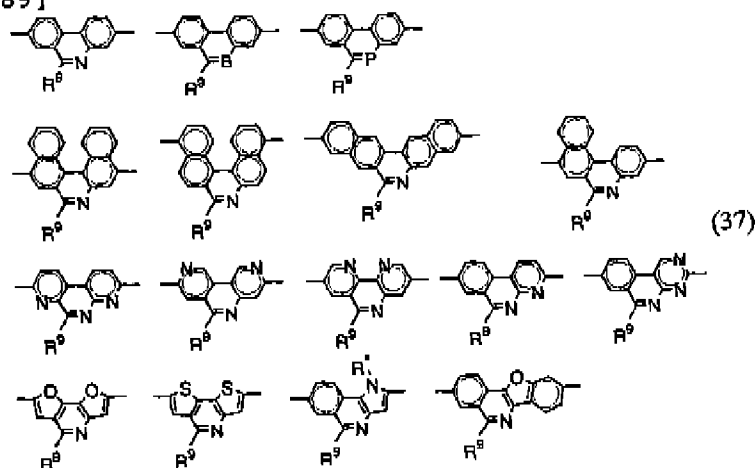
[0087]

Among them, groups of (35) and (36) are preferable in view of the stability of those represented by formula (2), and groups of (36) are more preferable.

[0088]

Concrete Examples of the repeating units represented by formula (2) include groups represented by below formula (37), (38) and (39), and groups carrying a substituent further on the aromatic hydrocarbon group or heterocycle rings.

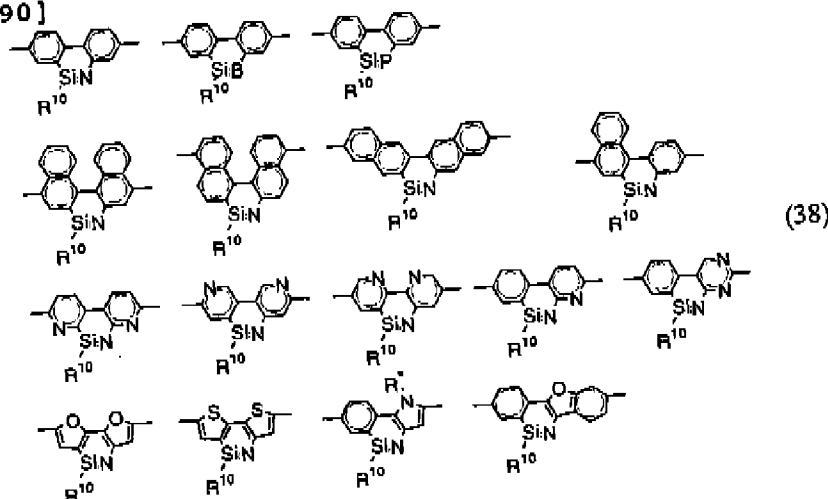
[0089]



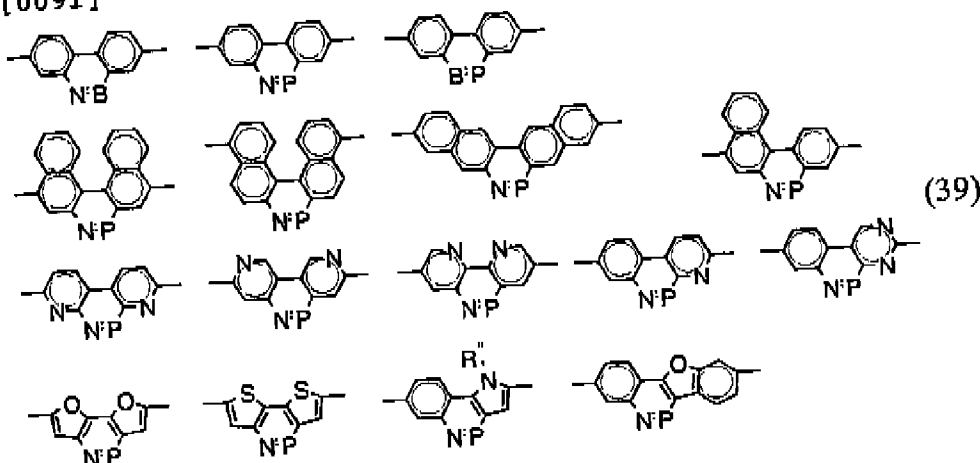
JP2003-343243

42

[0090]



[0091]



[0092]

In case the groups represented by the above formulas (26) - formula (33) have substituents, examples of the substituents each independently include halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group,

JP2003-343243

43

hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, or cyano group. They may be mutually be connected to form a ring.

[0093]

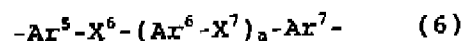
The polymer compound used for the present invention may contain two or more kinds of repeating units represented by formula (1) and formula (2), respectively.

[0094]

The polymer compound used for the present invention may contain repeating units other than the repeating unit represented by formula (1) and formula (2) within a range of not injuring the light-emitting characteristic or the charge transporting characteristic. Moreover, the total of the repeating units represented by formula (1) and formula (2) is preferably 10 % by mole or more based on all the repeating units, more preferably 50 % by mole or more, and further preferably 80 % by mole or more.

[0095]

As for the polymer compound used for the present invention, it is preferable that the repeating unit represented by the below formula (5), formula (6), formula (7) or formula (8) is contained in addition to the repeating unit represented by the formula (1) and (2), from the viewpoint of improving light emitting efficiency.



[0096]

Wherein, Ar^5 , Ar^6 and Ar^7 each independently represent an arylene group or a divalent heterocyclic group. X^6 represents $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{21})-$ or $-(\text{SiR}^{22}\text{R}^{23})_y-$. X^7 represents $-\text{CR}^{19}=\text{CR}^{20}-$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{21})-$

JP2003-343243

44

or $-(\text{SiR}^{22}\text{R}^{23})_y-$. R^{19} and R^{20} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, monovalent heterocyclic group, carboxyl group, substituted carboxyl group, or cyano group. R^{21} , R^{22} and R^{23} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, monovalent heterocyclic group, or arylalkyl group. a represents an integer of 0 to 1. b represents an integer of 1 to 12.

[0097]

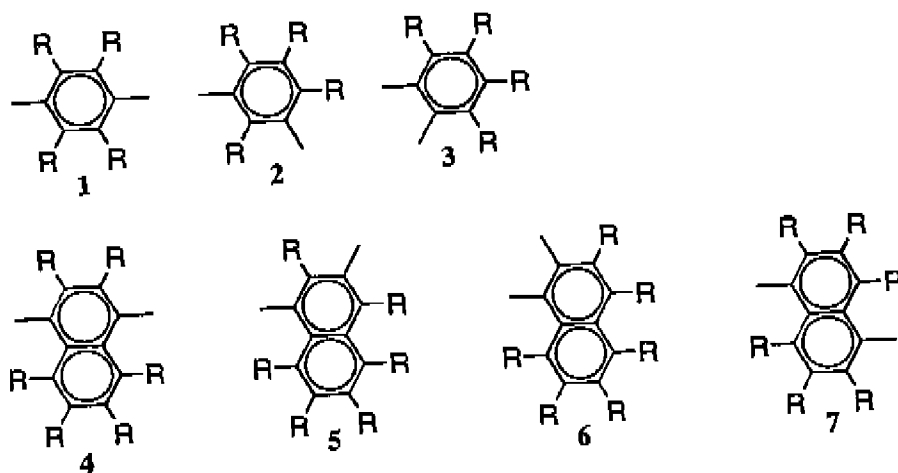
The arylene group is an atomic group in which two hydrogen atoms of an aromatic hydrocarbon are removed, and usually, the number of carbon atoms is about 6 to 60, and preferably 6 to 20. The aromatic hydrocarbon includes those having a condensed ring, an independent benzene ring, or two or more condensed rings bonded through groups, such as a direct bond or a vinylene group.

Examples of the arylene group include phenylene group (for example, following formulas 1-3), naphthalenediyl group (following formulas 4-13), anthracenylene group (following formulas 14-19), biphenylene group (following formulas 20-25), fluorene-diyl group (following formulas 36-38), terphenyl-diyl group (following formulas 26-28), stilbene-diyl (following formulas A-D), distilbene-diyl (following formulas E,F), condensed ring compound group (following formulas 29-38), etc. Among them, phenylene group, biphenylene group, fluorene-diyl group and stilbene-diyl group are preferable.

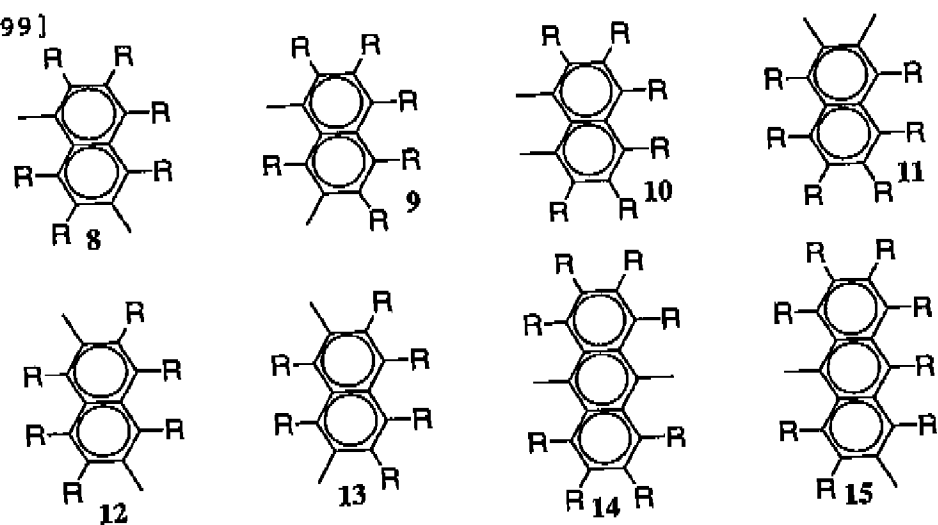
[0098]

JP2003-343243

45



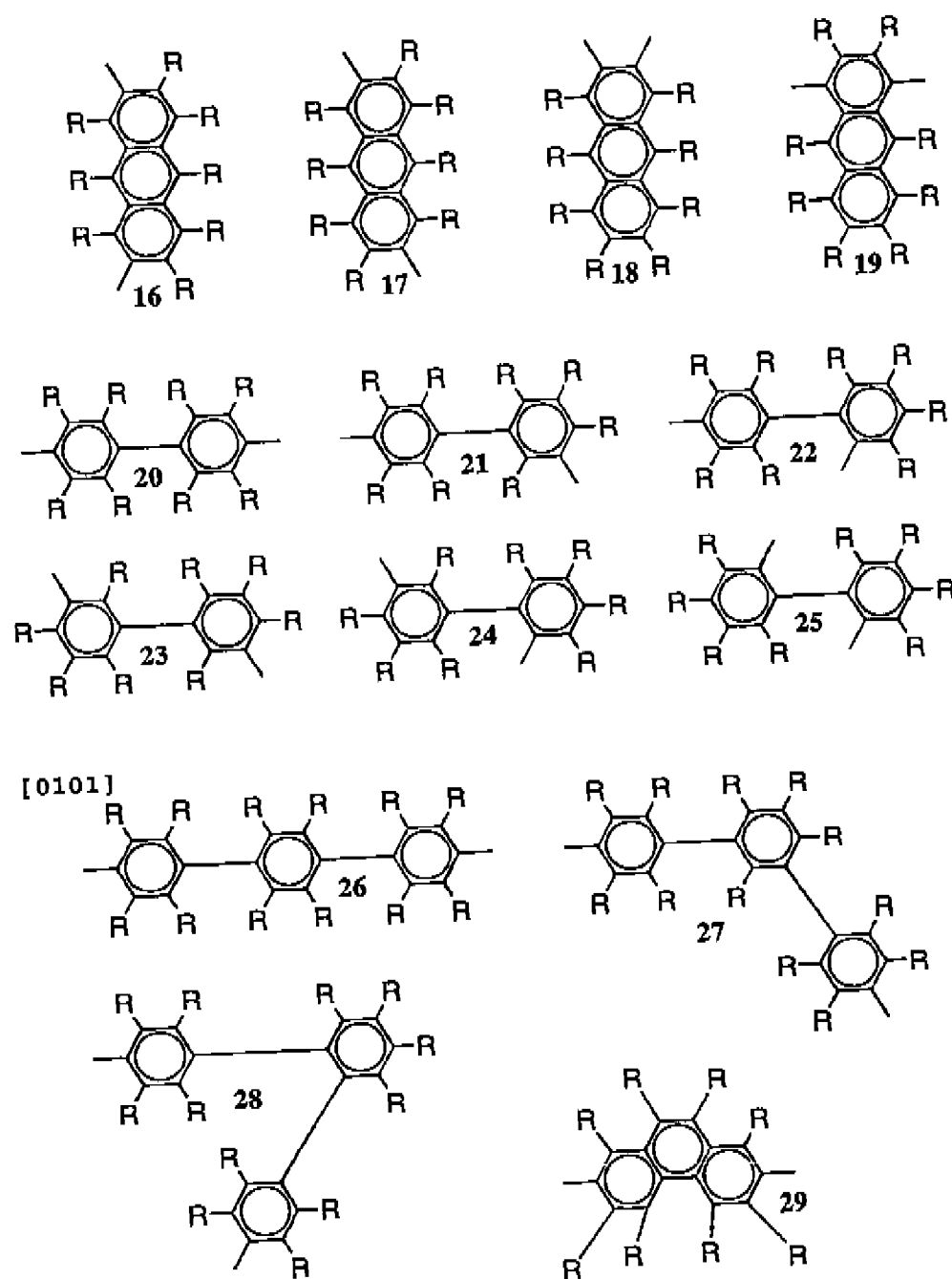
[0099]



[0100]

JP2003-343243

46

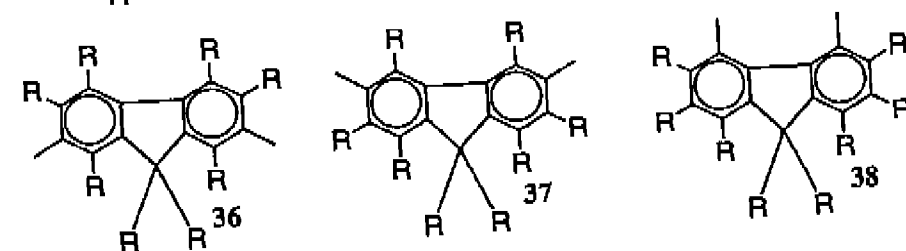
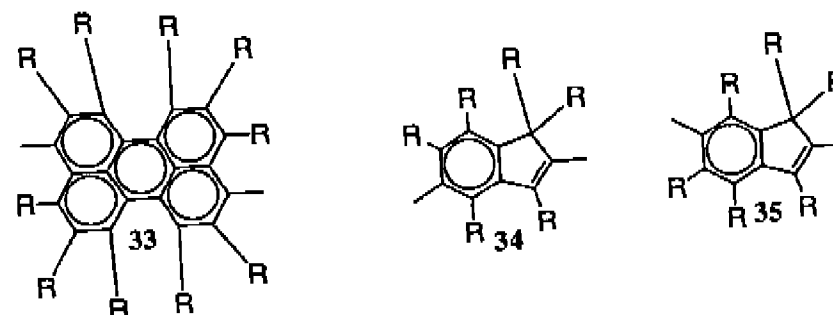
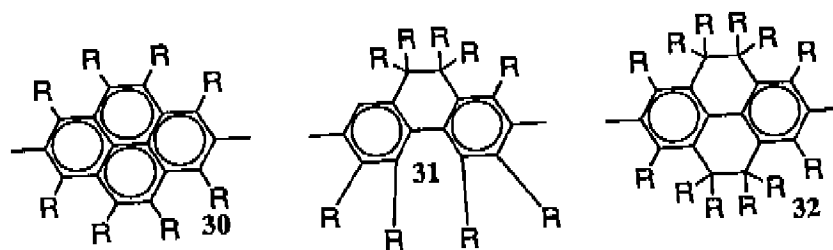


[0101]

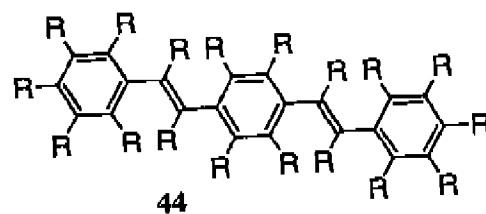
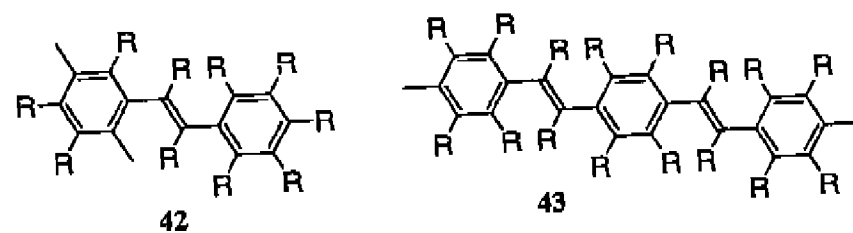
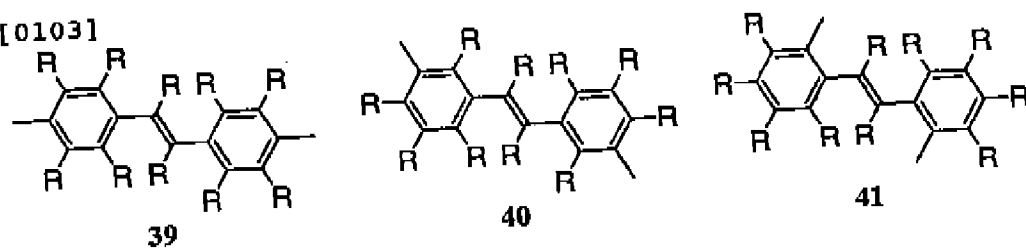
[0102]

JP2003-343243

47



[0103]



JP2003-343243

48

[0104]

The divalent heterocyclic group means an atomic group in which two hydrogen atoms are removed from a heterocyclic compound, and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 3 to 60.

The heterocyclic compound means an organic compound having a cyclic structure in which at least one heteroatom such as oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus, boron, etc. is contained in the cyclic structure as the element other than carbon atoms.

[0105]

Examples of the divalent heterocyclic groups include the followings.

Divalent heterocyclic groups containing nitrogen as a hetero atom; pyridine-diyl group (following formulas 39-44), diaza phenylene group (following formulas 45-48), quinolinediyl group (following formulas 49-63), quinoxalinediyl group (following formulas 64-68), acridinediyl group (following formulas 69-72), bipyridyldiyl group (following formulas 73-75), phenanthrolinediyl group (following formulas 76-78), etc.

Groups having a fluorene structure containing silicon, nitrogen, selenium, etc. as a hetero atom (following formulas 79-93).

5 membered heterocyclic groups containing silicon, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, etc. as a hetero atom: (following formulas 94-98).

Condensed 5 membered heterocyclic groups containing silicon, nitrogen, selenium, etc. as a hetero atom: (following formulas 99-108),

5 membered heterocyclic groups containing silicon, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, etc. as a hetero atom, which are connected at the a position of the hetero atom to form a dimer or an oligomer (following formulas 109-113):

5 membered ring heterocyclic groups containing silicon,

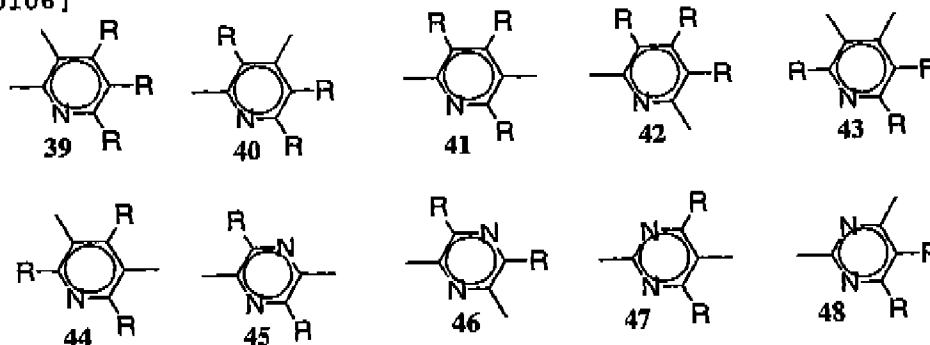
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49

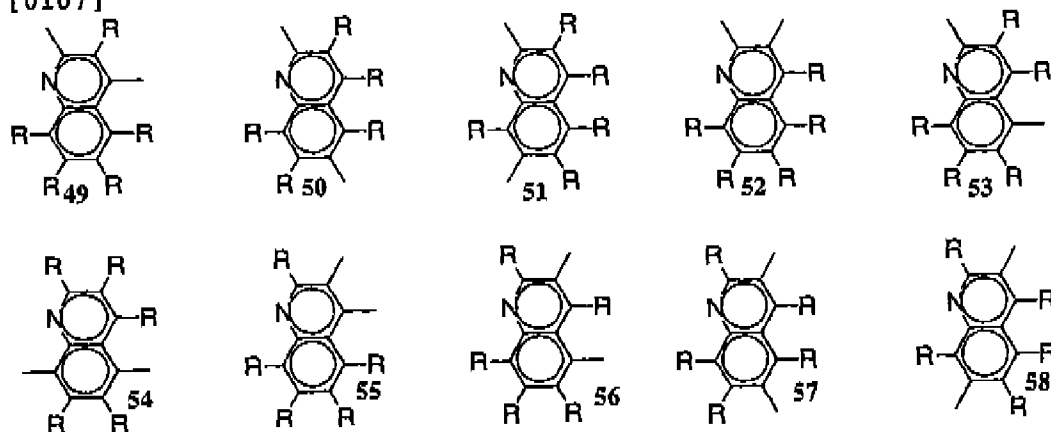
nitrogen, sulfur, selenium, as a hetero atom is connected with a phenyl group at the a position of the hetero atom (following formulas 113-119); and

Groups of 5 membered ring heterocyclic groups containing nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, as a hetero atom onto which a phenyl group, furyl group, or thienyl group is substituted (following formulas 120-125).

[0106]



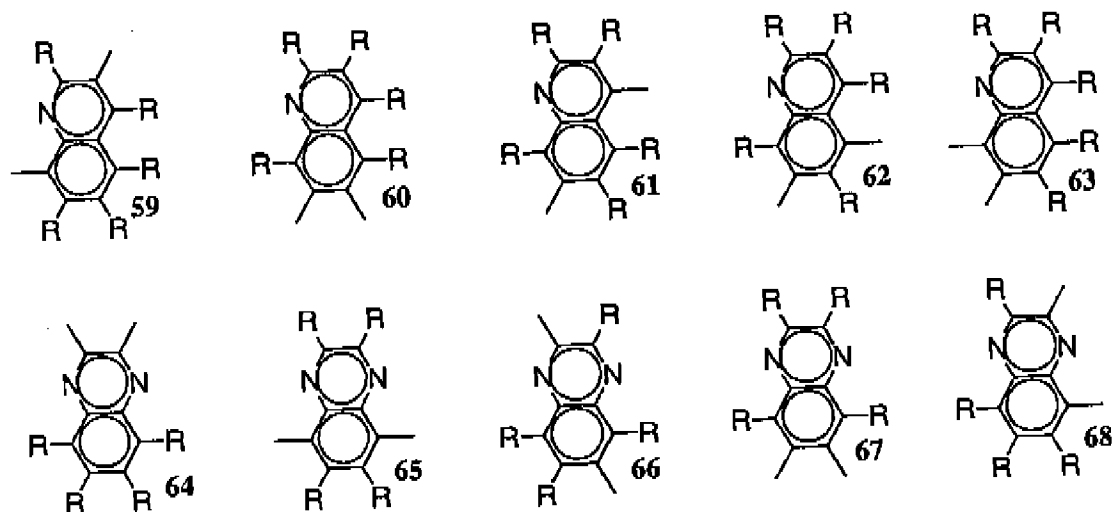
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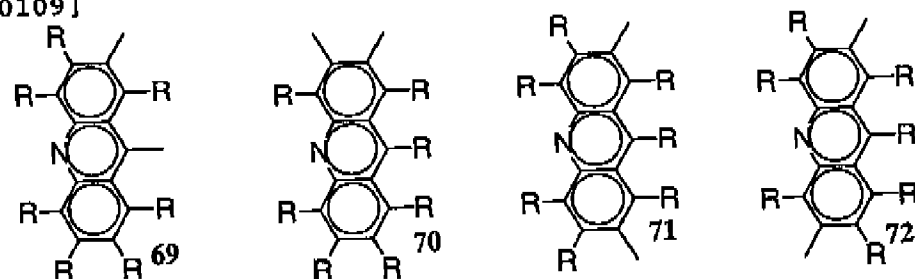
[0108]

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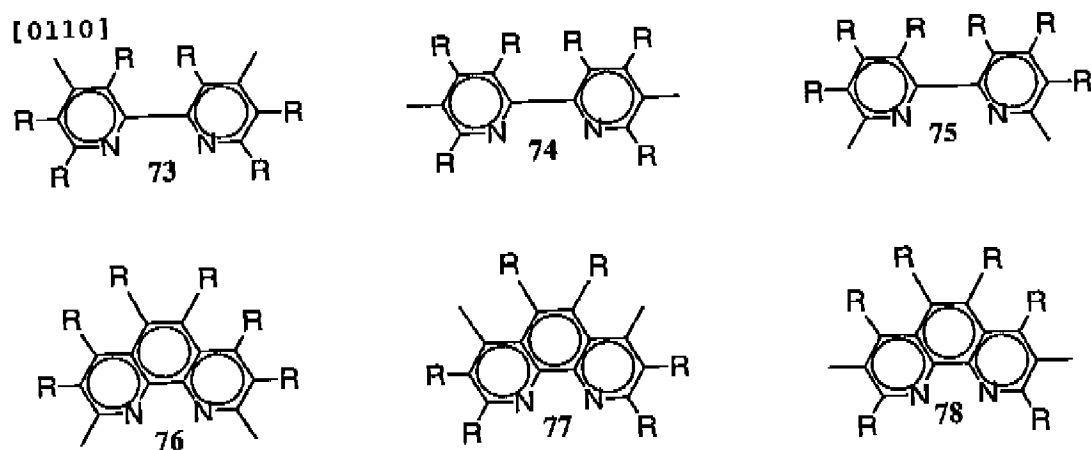
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[0109]

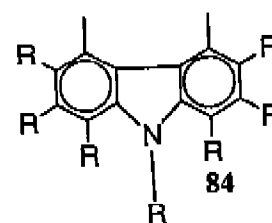
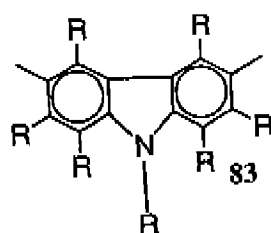
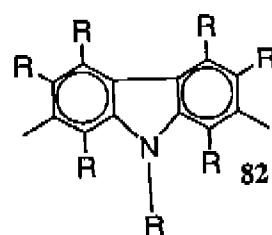
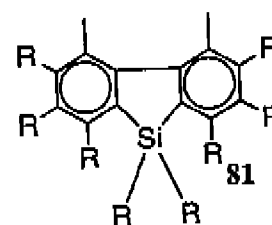
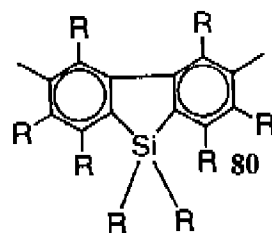
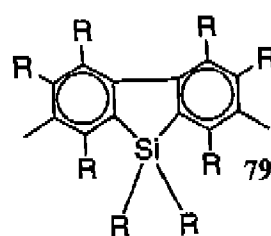


[0110]

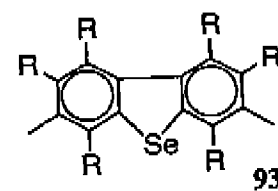
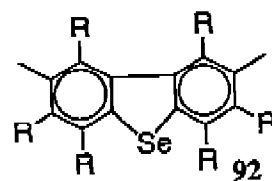
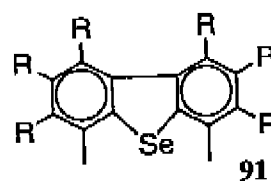
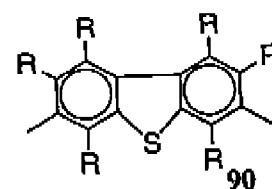
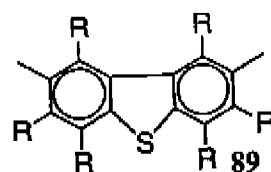
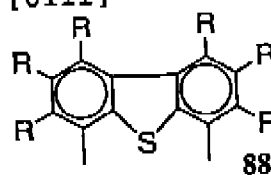


JP2003-343243

51



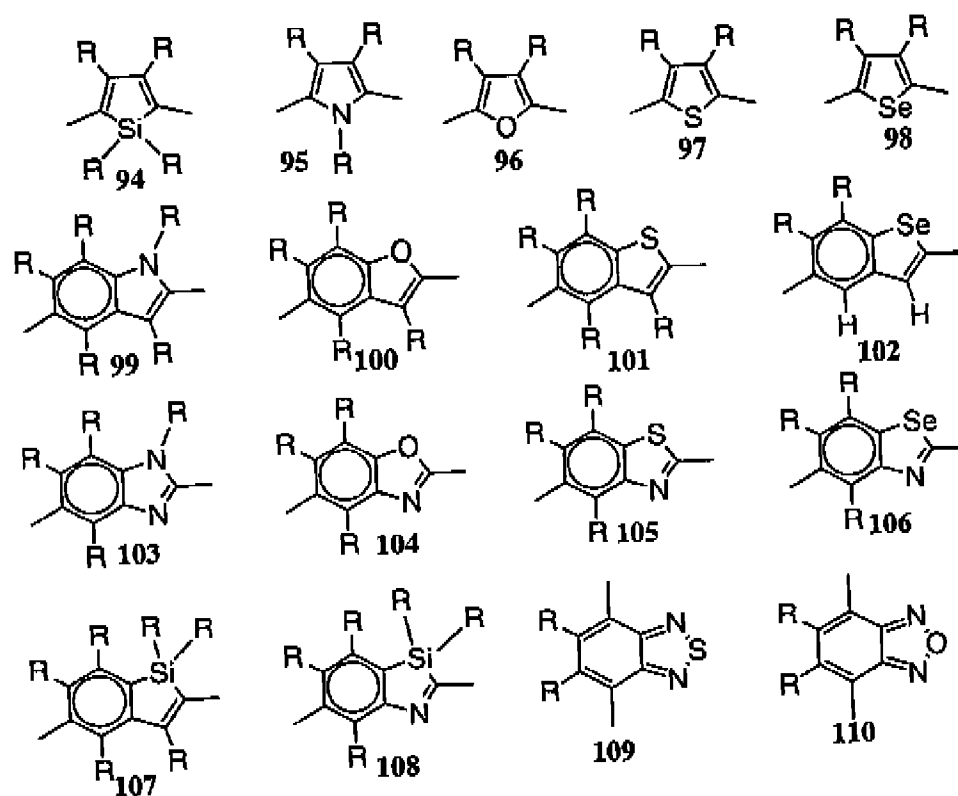
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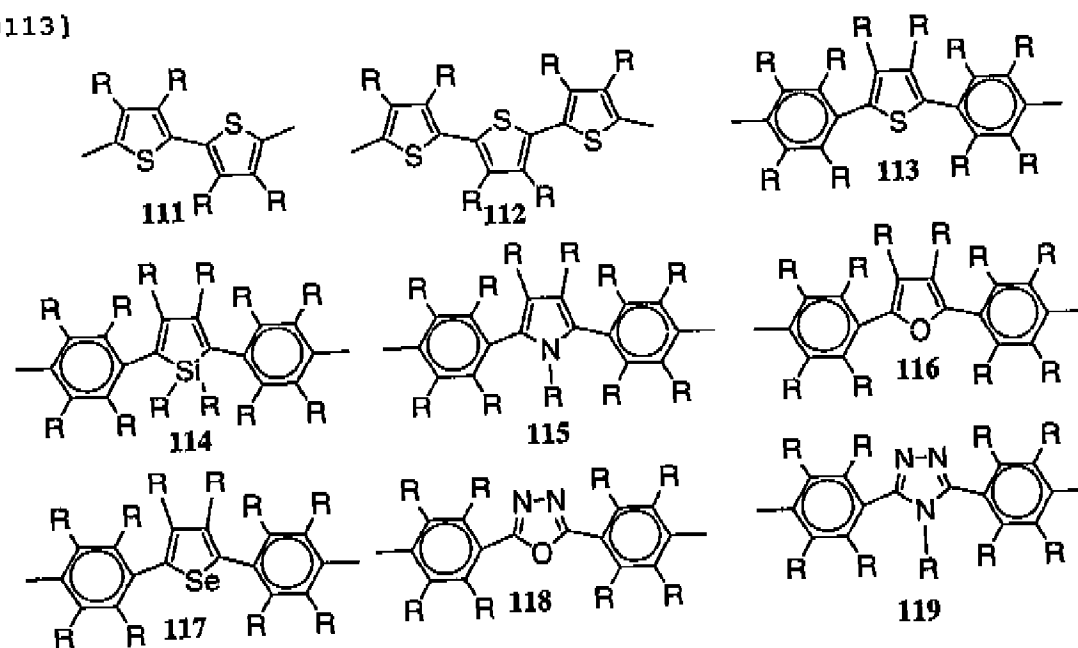
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JP2003-343243

52



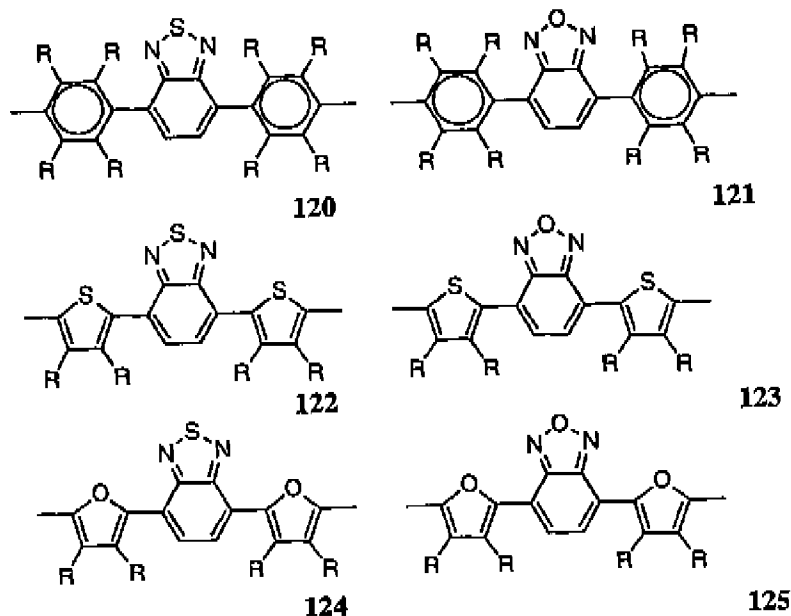
[0113]



[0114]

JP2003-348243

53



[0115]

The divalent group having metal complex structure is a divalent group in which two hydrogen atoms are removed from the organic ligand in a metal complex having organic ligand.

The number of carbon atoms of the organic ligand is usually about 4 to 60, and examples thereof include, 8-quinolinol and derivatives thereof, benzoquinolinol and derivatives thereof, 2-phenyl-pyridine and derivatives thereof, 2-phenyl-benzothiazole and derivatives thereof, 2-phenyl-benzoxazole and derivatives thereof, porphyrin, derivatives thereof, etc.

Examples of the central metal of the complex include aluminum, zinc, beryllium, iridium, platinum, gold, europium, terbium, etc.

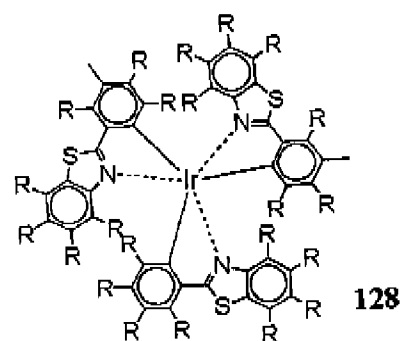
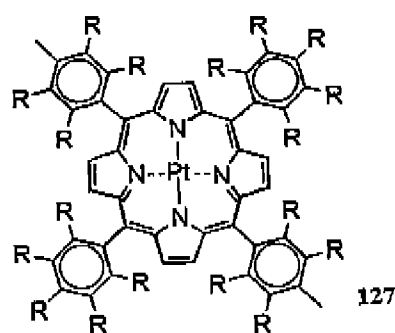
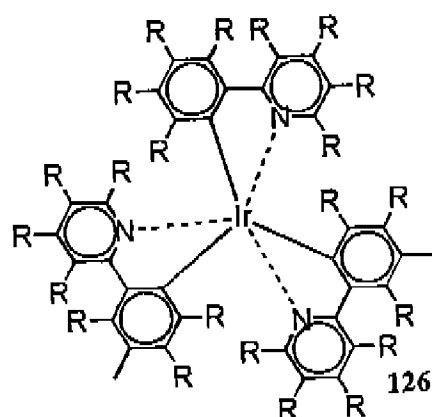
Examples of the metal complex having an organic ligand include a low molecular weight fluorescence material, a metal complex well-known as a phosphorescence material, and a triplet light-emitting complex, etc.

[0116]

Concrete examples of the divalent group having metal complex structure include the followings (126-132).

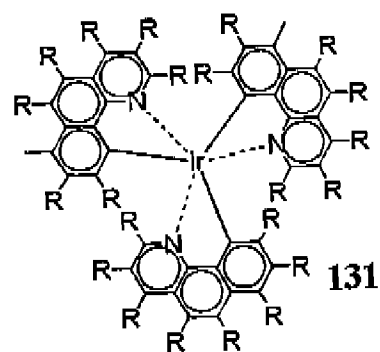
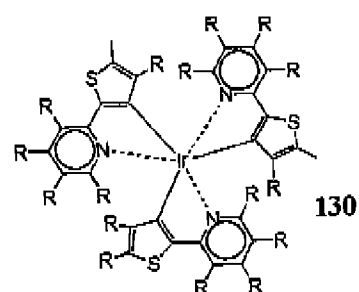
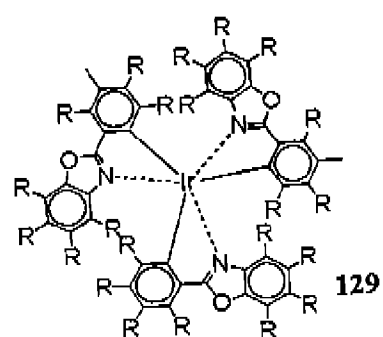
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54



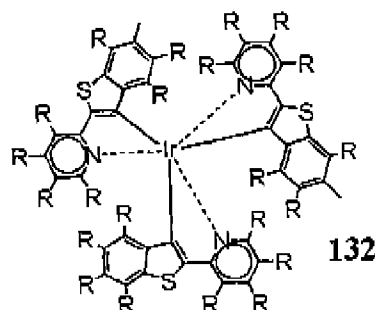
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55



JP2003-343243

56



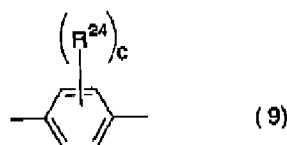
[0117]

In the example shown by the above formulas 126-132, R each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, or cyano group. The carbon atom contained in the group of formulas 1-132 may be replaced with a nitrogen atom, oxygen atom, or sulfur atom, and the hydrogen atom may be replaced with a fluorine atom.

[0118]

Among the repeating units represented by the above formula (5), the repeating units represented by the below formula (9), formula (10), formula (11), formula (12), formula (13) or formula (14) are preferable in view of light-emitting strength.

[0119]



Wherein, R^{24} represent halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, Amide group, acid imide group, imino group,

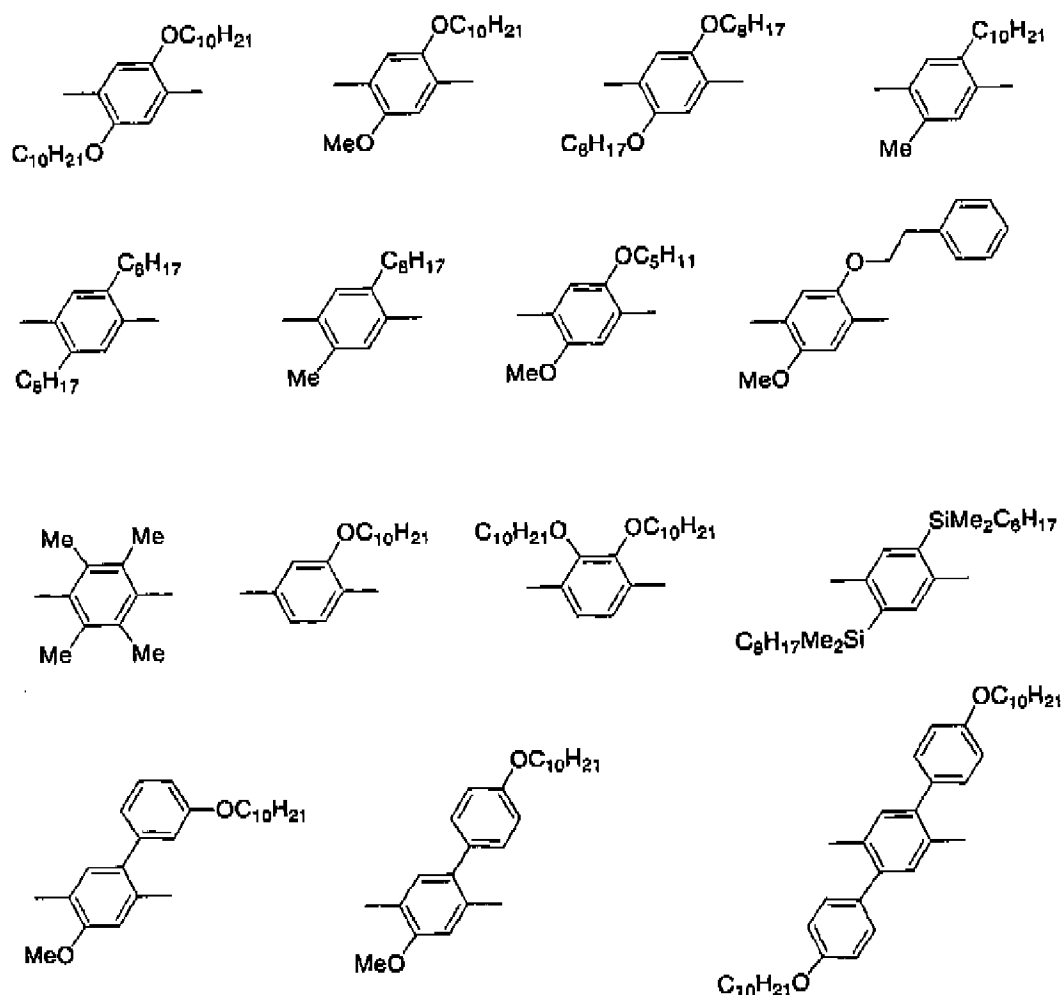
JP2003-343243

57

amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group. c represents an integer of 0 to 4.

[0120]

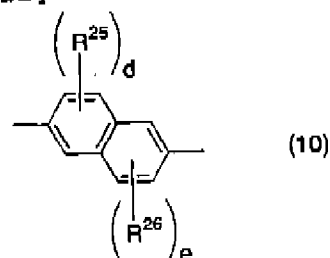
Concrete examples of formula (9) include the following repeating units.



JP2003-343243

58

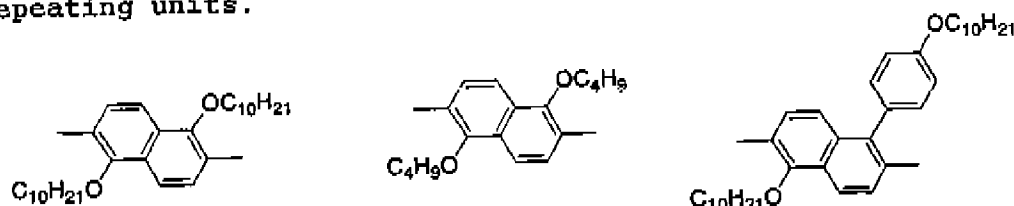
[0121]



Wherein, R^{25} and R^{26} each independently represent halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imino group, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group. d and e each independently represent an integer of 0 to 3.

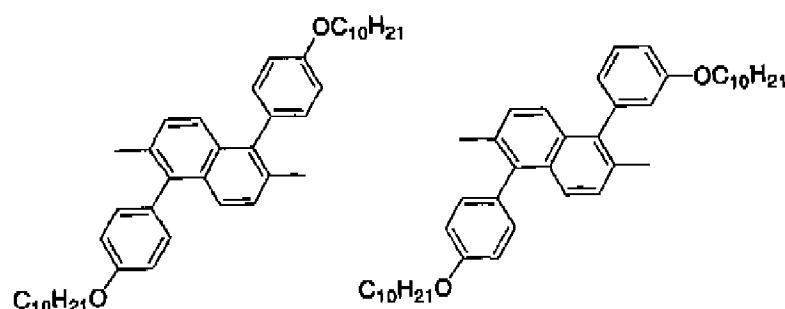
[0122]

Concrete examples of formula (10) include the following repeating units.

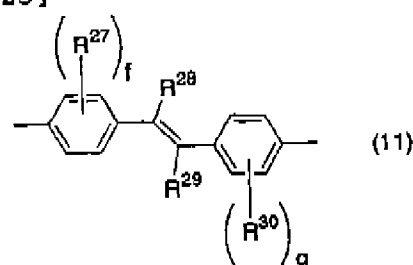


JP2003-343243

59



[0123]



Wherein, R^{27} and R^{30} each independently represent halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, Imino group, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group. R^{28} and R^{29} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, monovalent heterocyclic group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group.

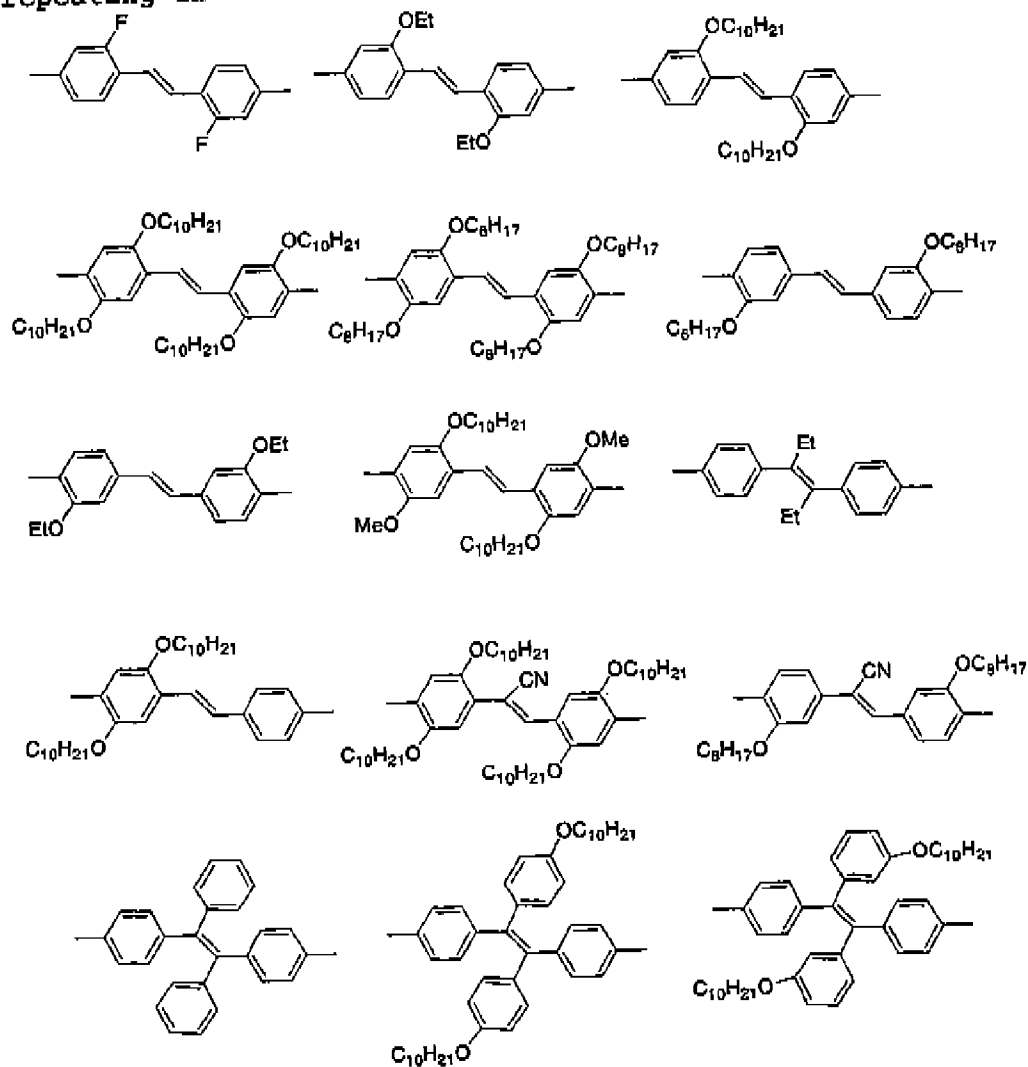
[0124]

Concrete examples of formula (11) include the following

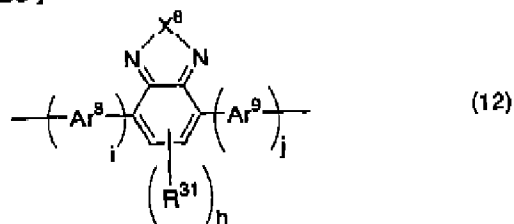
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60

repeating units.



[0125]



Wherein, R^{31} represents halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group,

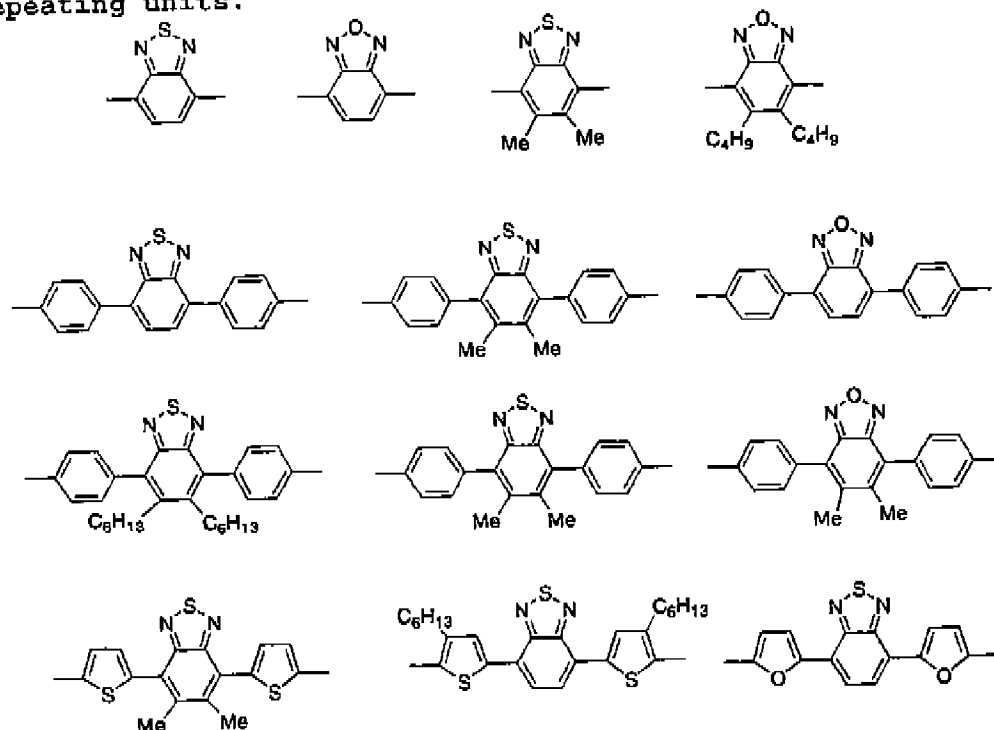
JP2003-343243

61

arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, Amide group, acid imide group, imino group, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group. h represents an integer of 0 to 2. Ar⁸ and Ar⁹ each independently represent an arylene group or a divalent heterocyclic group. i and j each independently represent 0 or 1. X⁸ represents O, S, SO, SO₂, Se or Te.

[0126]

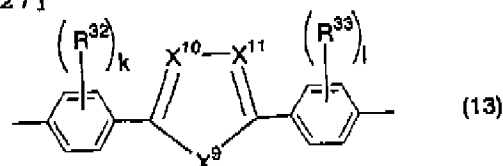
Concrete examples of formula (12) include the following repeating units.



JP2003-343243

62

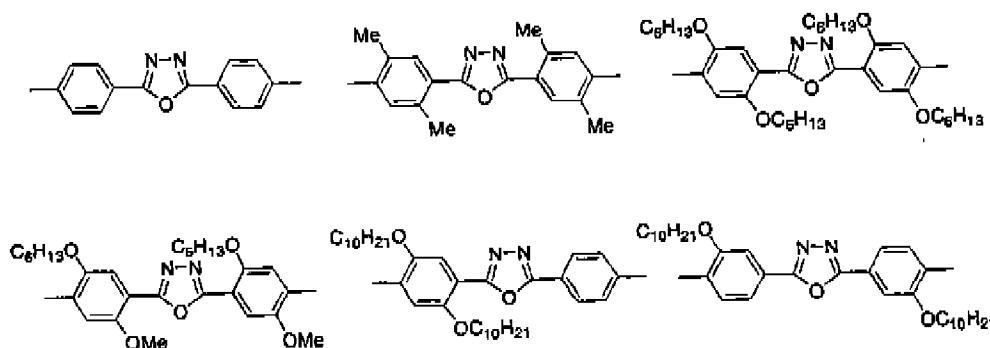
[0127]



Wherein, R^{32} and R^{33} each independently represent halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imino group, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group. k and l each independently represent an integer of 0 to 4. X^9 represents O, S, SO, SO₂, Se, Te, N- R^{34} or Si- R^{35} - R^{36} . X^{10} and X^{11} each independently represent N or C- R^{37} . R^{34} , R^{35} , R^{36} and R^{37} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group.

[0128]

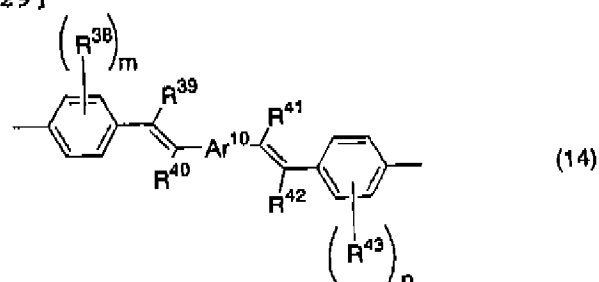
Concrete examples of formula (13) include the following repeating units.



JP2003-343243

63

[0129]



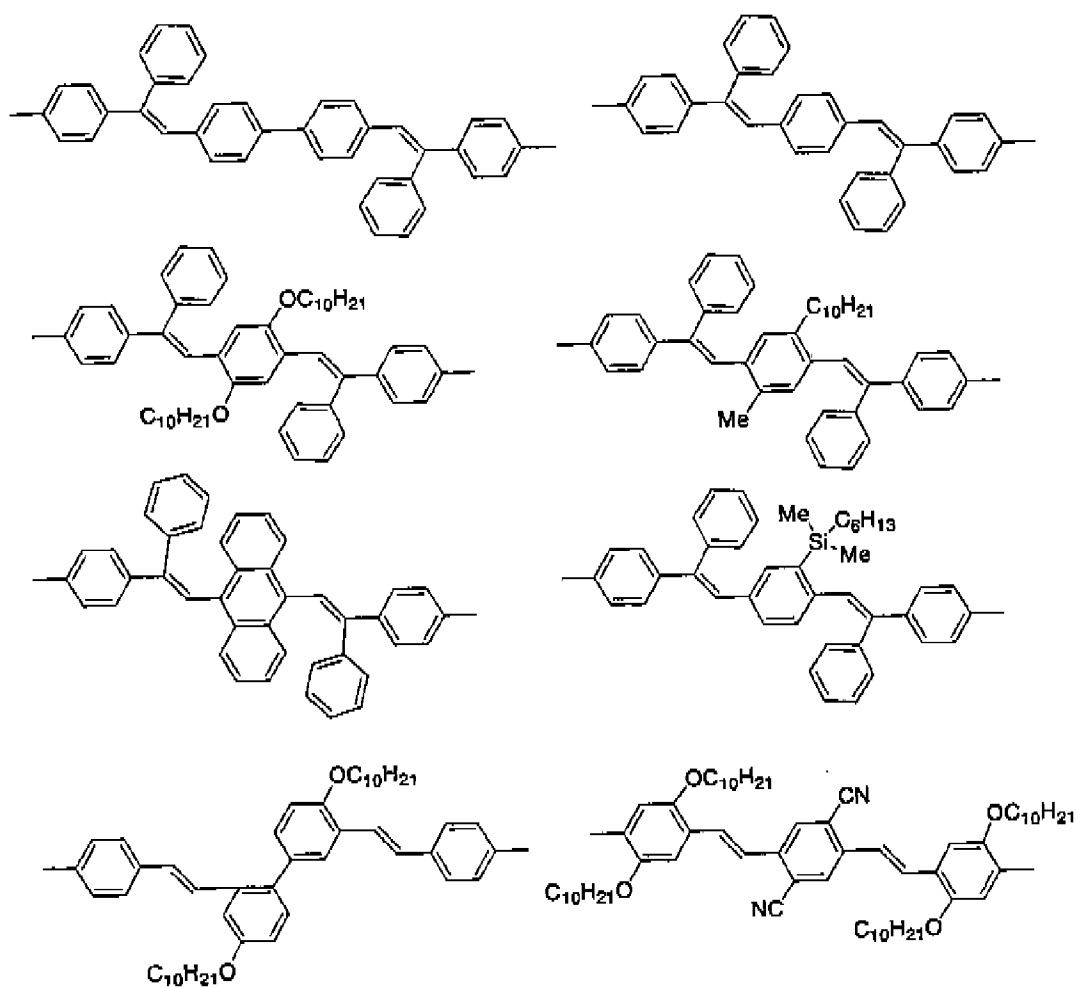
Wherein, R^{38} and R^{43} each independently represent halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imino group, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, hetero aryloxy group, hetero arylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group. m and n each independently represent an integer of 0 to 4. R^{39} , R^{40} , R^{41} and R^{42} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, monovalent heterocyclic group, carboxyl group, alkoxy carbonyl group, aryloxy carbonyl group, arylalkyloxy carbonyl group, hetero aryloxy carbonyl group, or cyano group. Ar^{10} represents an arylene group or a divalent heterocyclic group.

[0130]

Concrete examples of formula (14) include the following repeating units.

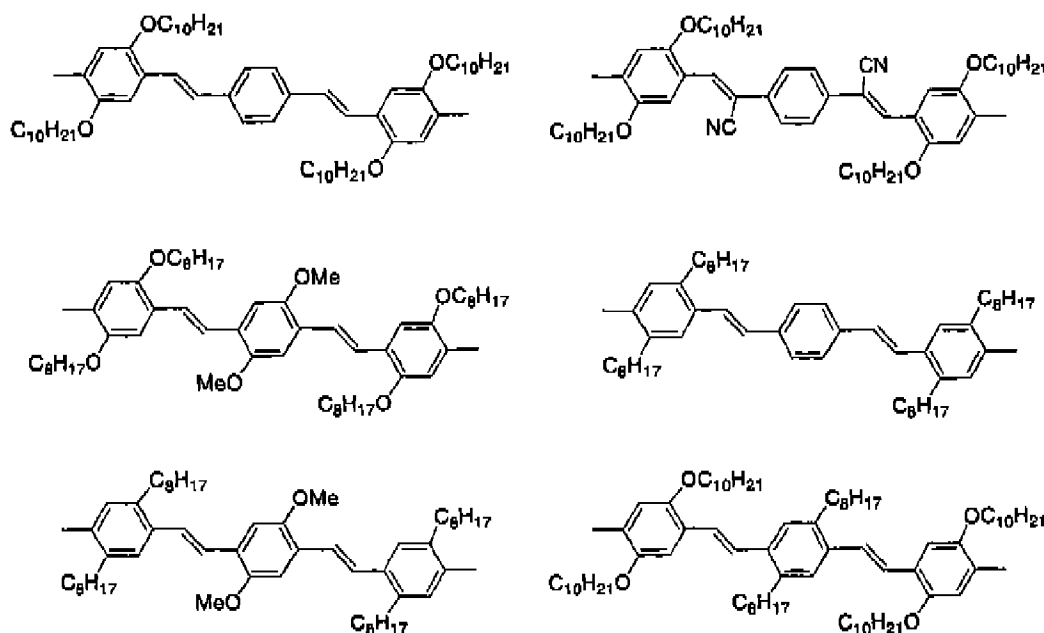
JP2008-343243

64

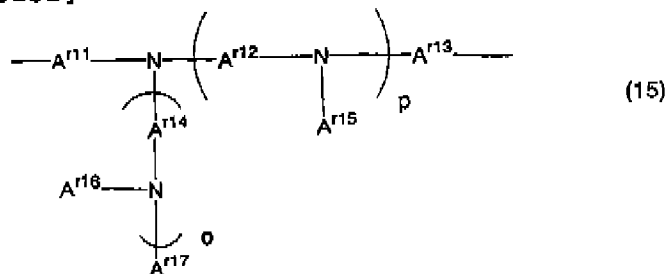


JP2003-343243

65



[0131]



Wherein, Ar¹¹, Ar¹², Ar¹³ and Ar¹⁴ each independently represent an arylene group or a divalent heterocyclic group. Ar¹⁵, Ar¹⁶, and Ar¹⁷ each independently represent an aryl group or monovalent heterocyclic group. o and p each independently represent 0 or 1, and 0 ≤ o + p ≤ 1.

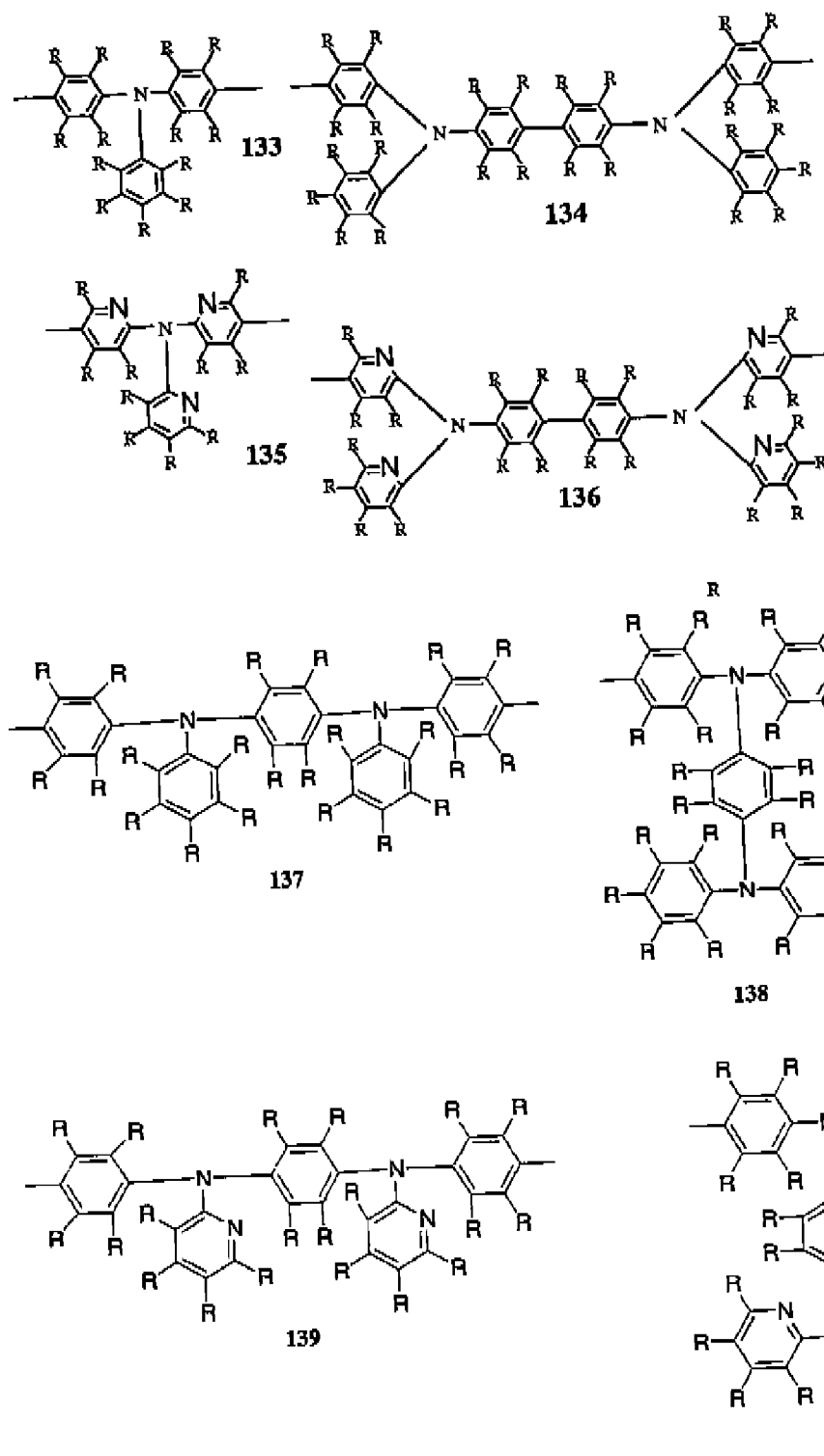
[0132]

Concrete example of the repeating units represented by the above formula (15) include the repeating units of the following formulas 133-140.

[0133]

JP2003-343243

66



[0134]

JP2003-343243

67

In the above formulas 133-140, R has the same definition as that of the above formulas 1-132. In the above examples, although a plurality of Rs are contained in one structural formula, they may be the same or different. In order to improve the solubility into a solvent, it is preferable to have one or more groups other than hydrogen atom, and it is also preferable that the repeating unit including substituent has a form of little symmetry.

Furthermore, when R contains an aryl group or a heterocyclic group as a part in the above formula, they may have one or more substituents.

When substituent R in the above formula contain alkyl chain, it may be linear, branched, cyclic, or may be combination thereof. As the case of not linear, isoamyl group, 2-ethylhexyl group, 3,7-dimethyloctyl group, cyclohexyl group, 4-C₁-C₁₂ alkylcyclohexyl group, etc., are exemplified. In order to improve the solubility of a polymer compound into a solvent, it is preferable that one or more of them contain a cyclic or branched alkyl chain.

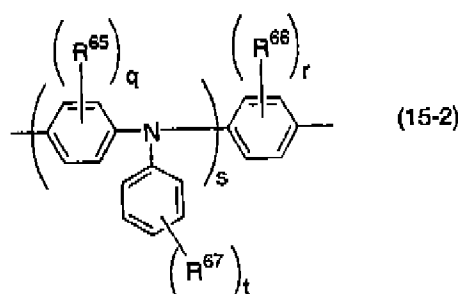
Moreover, a plurality of Rs may be connected to form a ring. Furthermore, when R is a group containing an alkyl chain, said alkyl chain may be interrupted by a group containing a hetero atom. Here, as the hetero atom, an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a nitrogen atom, etc. are exemplified.

[0135]

Of the repeating unit represented by the above (9) - (15), repeating units represented by the above formula (15) are more preferable. Among them, the repeating unit represented by the below formula (15-2) is preferable.

JP2003-343243

68



Wherein, R^{65} , R^{66} , and R^{67} each independently represent a halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, the alkylamino group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylamino group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, arylalkylamino group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, imine residue, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, the substituted silylamino group, a monovalent heterocyclic group, arylalkenyl group, aryloethynyl group or cyano group. q and r each independently represent an integer of 0 to 4. s represents an integer of 1 to 2. t represents an integer of 0 to 5.

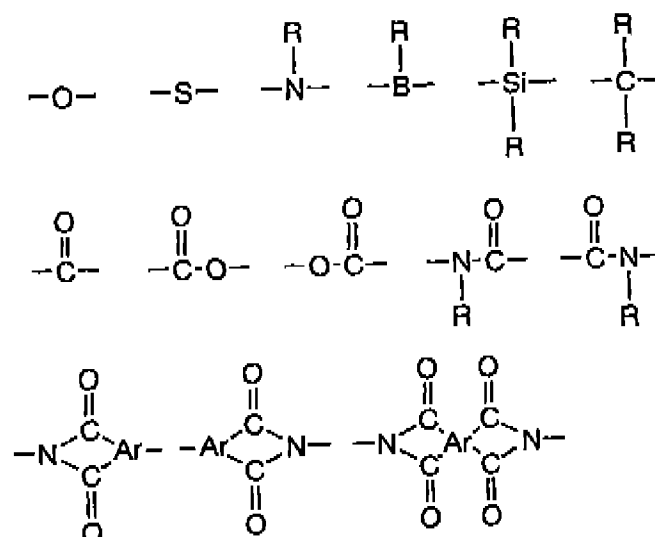
[0136]

The definition and the concrete examples of: the alkyl group, alkoxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkoxy group, arylalkylthio group, arylalkenyl group, arylalkynyl group, substituted amino group, silyl group, substituted silyl group, halogen atom, The definition of acyl group, acyloxy group, imine residue, amide group, imide group, and monovalent heterocyclic group in formula (5)-(15); are the same with those which may be carried on the compounds exemplified as the above (29)-(33).

[0137]

JP2003-343243

69



[0138]

The polymer compound used for the composition of the present invention is, in view of improving the solubility into an organic solvent, and the compatibility with other ingredients of light-emitting materials, for example, repeating units represented by formula (1), (2), (3) or (4), and having different structures may be copolymerized.

The polymer compound used for the composition of the present invention may also be a random, block or graft copolymer, or a polymer having an intermediate structure thereof, for example, a random copolymer having block property. Further, a polymer having a branched main chain and more than three terminals may also be included.

[0139]

Furthermore, the end group of polymer compound used for the composition of the present invention may also be protected with a stable group since if a polymerization active group remains intact, there is a possibility of reduction in light emitting property and life-time when made into an device. Those having a conjugated bond

JP2003-343243

70

continuing to a conjugated structure of the main chain are preferable, and there are exemplified structures connected to an aryl group or heterocyclic compound group via a carbon-carbon bond. Specifically, substituents described as Chemical Formula 10 in JP-A-9-45478 are exemplified.

[0140]

The polystyrene reduced number-average molecular weight of the polymer compound used for the composition of the present invention is usually 10^3 to 10^6 , and preferably 10^4 to 10^6 . The polystyrene reduced weight-average molecular weight of the polymer compound is usually 10^3 to 10^5 , and preferably 5×10^4 to 5×10^6 .

[0141]

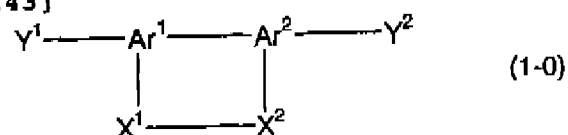
As the good solvent to the polymer compound used for the composition of the present invention, exemplified are chloroform, methylene chloride, dichloroethane, tetrahydrofuran, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, tetralin, decalin, n-butyl benzene, etc. Although it depends on the structure and the molecular weight of the polymer complex compound, usually the complex compound can be dissolved in these solvents in 0.1% by weight or more.

[0142]

Next, the manufacture method of the polymer compound used for the composition of the present invention is explained.

The polymer compound used for the present invention can be manufactured by conducting condensation polymerization of the compounds represented by the below formula (1-0) or (2-0), as one of the raw materials.

[0143]



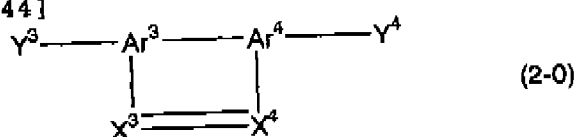
(Wherein, Ar^1 , Ar^2 , X^1 and X^2 are the same as those of the above.)

JP2003-343243

71

Y^1 and Y^2 each independently represent a halogen atom, alkylsulfonate group, arylsulfonate group, arylalkylsulfonate group, boric ester group, sulfonium-methyl group, phosphonium-methyl group, phosphonate-methyl group, monohalogenated-methyl group, boric-acid group, formyl group, or vinyl group.)

[0144]



(Wherein, Ar^3 , Ar^4 , X^3 and X^4 are the same as those of the above. Y^3 and Y^4 each independently represent a halogen atom, alkylsulfonate group, arylsulfonate group, arylalkylsulfonate group, boric ester group, sulfonium-methyl group, phosphonium-methyl group, phosphonate-methyl group, monohalogenated-methyl group, boric-acid group, formyl group, or vinyl group.)

[0145]

Among compounds represented by the above formula (1-0) or (2-0), in view of easiness of synthesis and functional group conversion, it is preferable that Y^1 - Y^4 are each independently a halogen atom, alkylsulfonate group, arylsulfonate group, arylalkylsulfonate group, boric ester group, or boric-acid group, and halogen atom is more preferable.

[0146]

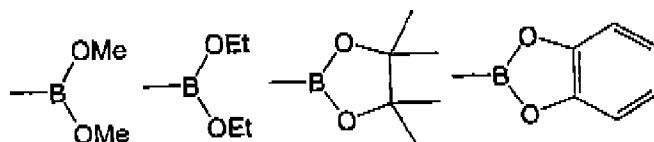
Examples of the alkylsulfonate group include a methane sulfonate group, ethane sulfonate group, trifluoromethane sulfonate group, etc., examples of the arylsulfonate group include a benzene sulfonate group, p-toluene sulfonate group, etc., and examples of the arylalkylsulfonate group include a benzyl sulfonate group, etc.

[0147]

JP2003-343243

72

As the boric ester group, the groups represented by the below formulae are exemplified.



[0148]

As the sulfonium-methyl group, the groups represented by the below formulae are exemplified.

$-\text{CH}_2\text{SMe}_2\text{X}$ and $-\text{CH}_2\text{SPh}_2\text{X}$ (X represents halogen atom.)

[0149]

As the phosphonium-methyl group, the groups represented by the below formulae are exemplified.

$-\text{CH}_2\text{PPh}_3\text{X}$ (X represents halogen atom.)

[0150]

As the phosphonate-methyl group, the groups represented by the below formulae are exemplified.

$-\text{CH}_2\text{PO}(\text{OR}')_2$ (R' represents alkyl group, aryl group or arylalkyl group.)

[0151]

As the monohalogenated-methyl group, chloromethyl group, bromomethyl group, and iodomethyl group are exemplified.

[0152]

As the method of condensation polymerization, in case of having vinylene group in the main chain, it can be produced using other monomers according to requirements, for example, by a method described in JP-A-5-202355.

That is, exemplified are: [1] polymerization by Wittig reaction of a compound having aldehyde group and a compound having a phosphonium base, [2] polymerization by Wittig reaction of a compound having an aldehyde group and a phosphonium base, [3]

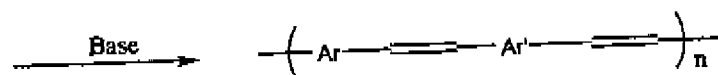
JP2003-343243

73

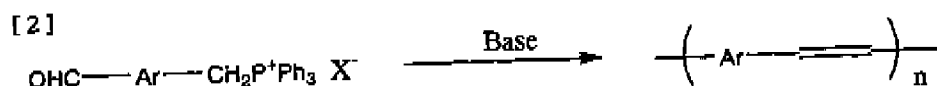
polymerization by Heck reaction of a compound having a vinyl group and a compound having a halogen atom, [4] polymerization by Heck reaction of a compound having a vinyl group and a halogen atom, [5] polymerization by Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons method of a compound having an aldehyde group and a compound having an alkylphosphonate group, [6] polymerization by Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons method of a compound having an aldehyde group and an alkylphosphonate group, [7] polycondensation by dehydrohalogenation method of a compound having two or more of halogenated methyl groups, [8] polycondensation by sulfonium-salt decomposition method of a compound having two or more sulfonium-salt groups, [9] polymerization by Knoevenagel reaction of a compound having an aldehyde group and a compound having an acetonitrile group, [10] polymerization by Knoevenagel reaction of a compound having an aldehyde group and an acetonitrile group, and [11] polymerization by McMurry reaction of a compound having two or more aldehyde groups.

The polymerizations of the above [1]-[11] are schematically shown below.

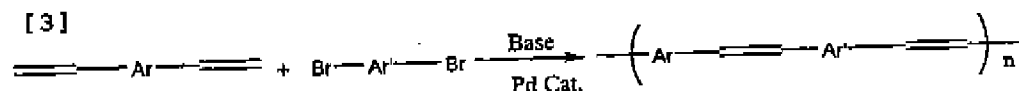
[0153]



[0154]



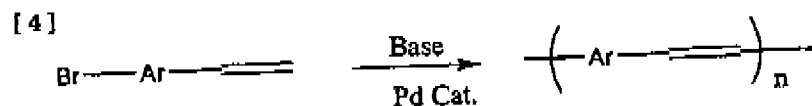
[0155]



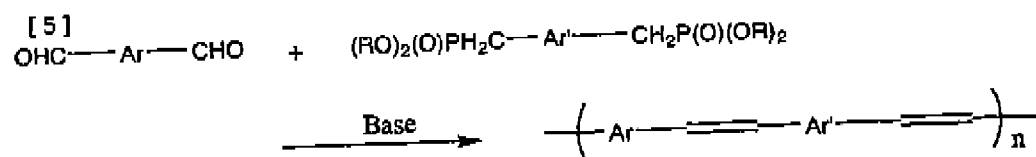
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74

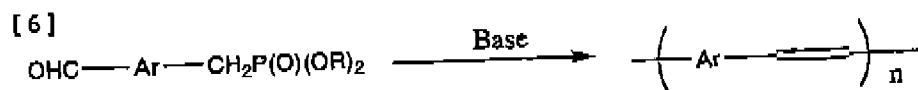
[0156]



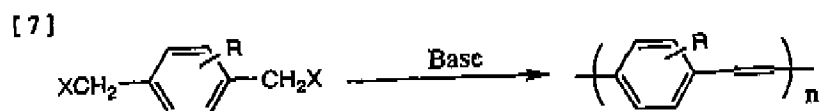
[0157]



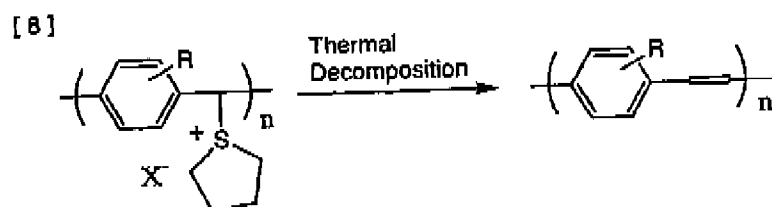
[0158]



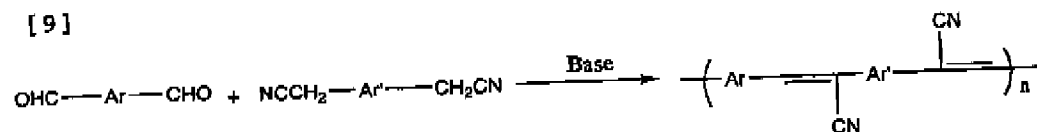
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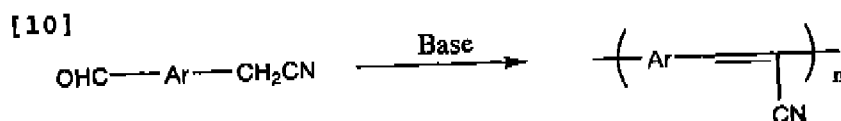
[0160]



[0161]



[0162]

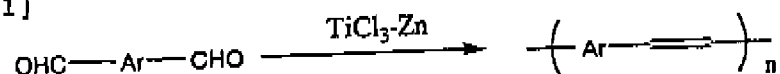


JP2003-343243

75

[0163]

[11]



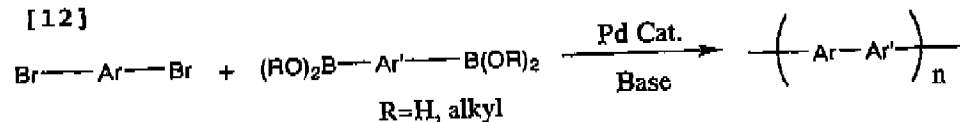
[0164]

In case of not having vinylene group in the main chain, as the manufacture method of the polymer compound of the present invention, exemplified are: [12] a method of polymerization by Suzuki coupling reaction, [13] a method of polymerization by Grignard reaction, [14] a method of polymerization by Ni(0) catalyst, [15] a method of polymerization by an oxidizing agent such as FeCl₃, etc. and an electrochemical oxidization polymerization, [16] a method of decomposition of an intermediate polymer having an appropriate leaving group, etc.

The above polymerization methods [12]-[16] are schematically shown below.

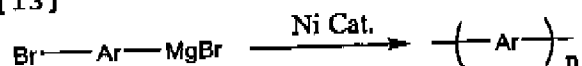
[0165]

[12]



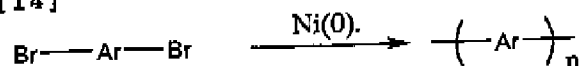
[0166]

[13]



[0167]

[14]

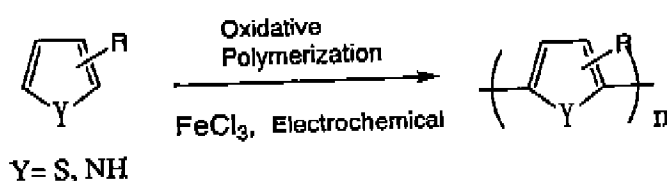


[0168]

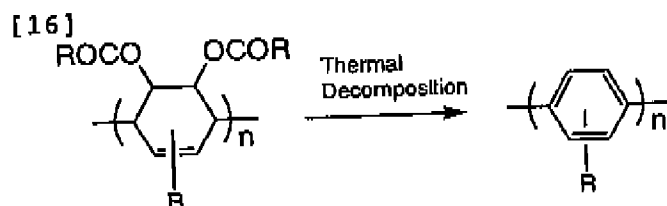
[15]

JP2003-343243

76



[0169]



[0170]

Among these, the polymerization by Wittig reaction, polymerization by Heck reaction, polymerization by Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons method, polymerization by Knoevenagel reaction, and Suzuki coupling reaction, method of polymerization by Grignard reaction, and method of polymerization by $\text{Ni}(0)$ catalyst are preferable, since it is easy to control the structures. The method of polymerization by Suzuki coupling reaction, method of polymerization by Grignard reaction, and method of polymerization by $\text{Ni}(0)$ catalyst are more preferable, in view of availability of raw materials, and easiness of polymerization reaction operation.

[0171]

A monomer is dissolved in an organic solvent according to necessity, and can be reacted using alkali or appropriate catalyst, at a temperature between the boiling point and the melting point of the organic solvent.

Known methods which can be used are described in, for example: Organic Reactions, Volume 14, page 270-490, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1965 ; Organic Reactions, Volume 27, page 345-390, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1982; Organic Syntheses, Collective Volume VI, page 407-411, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1988; Chemical Review (Chem.Rev.), Volume 95, page 2457 (1995); Journal of Organometallic Chemistry

JP2003-343243

77

(J.Organomet.Chem.), Volume 576, page 147 (1999); Journal of Praktical Chemistry (J.Prakt.Chem.), Volume 336, page 247 (1994); and Macromolecular Chemistry, Macromolecular Symposium (Makromol. Chem., Macromol.Symp.), Volume 12th, page 229 (1987).

[0172]

It is preferable that the organic solvent used is subjected to a deoxygenation treatment sufficiently and the reaction is progressed under an inert atmosphere, generally for suppressing a side reaction, though the treatment differs depending on compounds and reactions used. Further, it is preferable to conduct a dehydration treatment likewise. (However, this is not applicable in the case of a reaction in a two-phase system with water, such as a Suzuki coupling reaction.)

[0173]

For the reaction, alkali or a suitable catalyst is added. It can be selected according to the reaction to be used. It is preferable that the alkali or the catalyst can be dissolved in a solvent used for a reaction. Example of the method for mixing the alkali or the catalyst, include a method of adding a solution of alkali or a catalyst slowly, to the reaction solution with stirring under an inert atmosphere of argon, nitrogen, etc. or conversely, a method of adding the reaction solution to the solution of alkali or a catalyst slowly.

[0174]

When the polymer compound of the present invention is used as a light-emitting material of polymer LED, the purity thereof exerts an influence on light emitting property, therefore, it is preferable that a monomer is purified by a method such as distillation, sublimation purification, re-crystallization and the like before being polymerized. Further, it is preferable to conduct a

JP2003-343243

78

purification treatment such as re-precipitation purification, chromatographic separation and the like after the synthesis.

[0175]

In the manufacture method of the polymer compound of the present invention, each of monomers may be mixed together, or may be mixed dividedly, if necessary, to react.

The reaction conditions are described, more specifically. In case of Wittig reaction, Horner reaction, Knoevenagel reaction, etc., the reaction is carried out using alkali in an equivalent amount to the functional groups of the monomer, preferably 1 to 3 equivalent amounts. As the alkali, without being limited especially, can be used are: metal alcoholates, such as potassium-t-butoxide, sodium-t-butoxide, sodium ethylate, and lithium methylate; hydride reagents, such as sodium hydride; amides, such as and sodium amide; etc. As the solvent, N,N-dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, toluene, etc. are used. As the reaction temperature, usually it can be conducted at from room temperature to about 150 °C. The reaction time is, for example, from 5 minutes to 40 hours, which is just necessary to conduct the polymerization sufficiently. And since it is not necessary to be left for a long time after the end of the reaction, it is preferably from 10 minutes to 24 hours. In the reaction, if the concentration is too small, the efficiency of the reaction will become difficult, and if it is too large, the reaction control will become difficult, accordingly, it is appropriately selected in the range of about 0.01wt% and the maximum dissolvable concentration. Usually, it is in the range of 0.1wt% to 20wt %.

In the case of Heck reaction, monomers are reacted in existence of a base, such as triethyl amine, using a palladium catalyst. Using a solvent having comparatively high boiling point, such as

JP2003-343243

79

N,N-dimethylformamide or N-methyl pyrrolidone, the reaction temperature is about 80 to 160 °C, and the reaction time is about 1 hour to 100 hours.

[0176]

In case of Suzuki coupling reaction, it is conducted with using, for example, palladium [tetrakis(triphenyl phosphine)], or palladium acetate, as a catalyst; and adding an inorganic base, such as potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, and barium hydroxide, and an organic base, such as triethyl amine, and inorganic salt, such as cesium fluoride, in an amount equivalent to the monomers, preferably 1 to 10 equivalent. The reaction may be conducted in a two-phase system using an inorganic salt as a solution. As the solvent, N,N-dimethylformamide, toluene, dimethoxy ethane, tetrahydrofuran, etc., are exemplified. Although it depends also on a solvent, the temperature is preferably about 50 to 160 °C, and may be raised to the boiling point of the solvent and refluxed. The reaction time is about from 1 hour to 200 hours.

[0177]

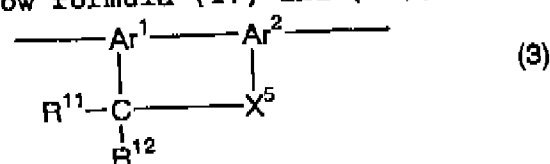
In the case of Grignard reaction, exemplified is a reaction in which a Grignard reagent solution is prepared by reacting a halogenated compound with metal Mg in an ether solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, and dimethoxy ethane, and a monomer solution prepared separately are mixed, and after adding a nickel or a palladium catalyst with taking care of violent reaction, the reaction is conducted with raising the temperature and refluxing. Grignard reagent is used in an amount of equivalent to the monomers, preferably 1 to 1.5 equivalents, more preferably, 1 to 1.2 equivalents. In cases of polymerizing by other methods, the reactions can be conducted according to known methods.

[0178]

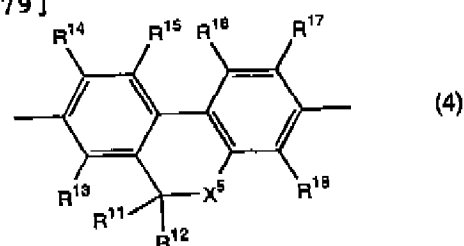
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80

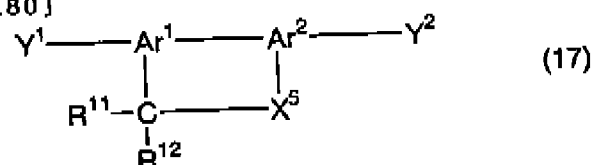
Among the polymer compounds containing the repeating unit represented by the above formula (1), for example, the polymer compound containing repeating units represented by the below formula (3) and (4) can be manufactured respectively by conducting condensation polymerization of the compounds represented by the below formula (17) and (18), as one of the raw materials.



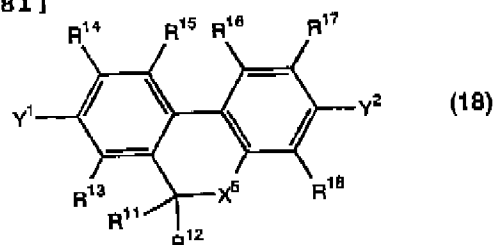
[0179]



[0180]



[0181]



Wherein, Ar¹ and Ar² each independently represent a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group or a trivalent heterocyclic group. R¹¹ and R¹² each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom,

JP2003-343243

81

alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group. X^5 represents O, S, C(=O), S(=O), SO₂, Si(R³)(R⁴), N(R⁵), B(R⁶), P(R⁷) or P(=O)(R⁸). R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵, R¹⁶, R¹⁷, and R¹⁸ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, acid imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, or cyano group. R¹⁴ and R¹⁵, and R¹⁶ and R¹⁷ may be connected mutually to form a ring. Y¹ and Y² each independently represent a halogen atom, alkylsulfonate group, arylsulfonate group, arylalkylsulfonate group, boric ester group, sulfonium-methyl group, phosphonium-methyl group, phosphonate-methyl group, monohalogenated-methyl group, boric-acid group, formyl group, or vinyl group.

[0182]

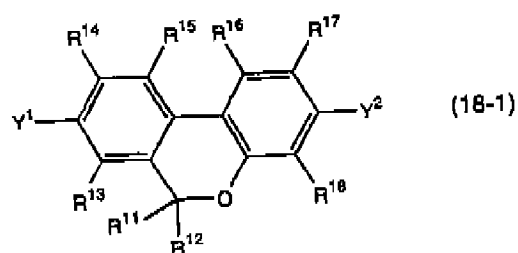
Among compounds represented by the above formulas (17) and (18), in view of easiness of synthesis and functional group conversion, it is preferable that Y¹ and Y² are each independently a halogen atom, alkylsulfonate group, arylsulfonate group, arylalkylsulfonate group, boric ester group, or boric-acid group.

[0183]

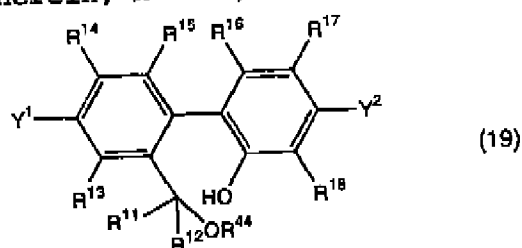
Among the compounds represented by the above formula (18), the compound represented by the below formula (18-1) can be prepared by reacting the compound represented by the below formula (19) in existence of acid.

JP2003-343243

82



(Wherein, R^{11} - R^{18} , Y^1 and Y^2 are the same as those of the above.)



(Wherein, R^{11} - R^{18} , Y^1 and Y^2 are the same as those of the above. R^{44} represents a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group.)

[0184]

As the acid used for the synthesis of the above (18-1), either of Lewis acid or Bronsted acid may be used, and examples there of include hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, oxalic acid, benzoic acid, boron fluoride, aluminum chloride, tin chloride (IV), iron chloride (II), titanium tetrachloride, or mixtures thereof.

[0185]

The method of the reaction is not limited, and it can be carried out in existence of a solvent. The reaction temperature is preferably between -80°C and the boiling point of the solvent.

[0186]

As the solvent used for the reaction, exemplified are: saturated hydrocarbons, such as pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, and cyclohexane; unsaturated hydrocarbons, such as benzene, toluene,

JP2003-343243

83

ethylbenzene, and xylene; halogenated saturated hydrocarbons, such as carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, dichloromethane, chloro butane, bromobutane, chloropentane, bromopentane, chlorohexane, bromohexane, chlorocyclohexane, and bromo cyclohexane; halogenated unsaturated hydrocarbons, such as chlorobenzene, dichloro benzene, and trichlorobenzene; alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, t-butyl alcohol; carboxylic acids, such as, formic acid, acetic acid, and propionic acid; ethers, such as, dimethyl ether, diethyl ether, methyl-t-butyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydropyran, and dioxane; and inorganic acids, such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid, and nitric acid, etc. These may be used as a single solvent or a mixed solvent thereof.

[0187]

After the reaction, it can be obtained by usual post-treatment, for example, by extraction with an organic solvent after quenching with water, and distilling off the solvent. After the isolation of the product, purification can be conducted by a method, such as fractionation by chromatography, and recrystallization.

[0188]

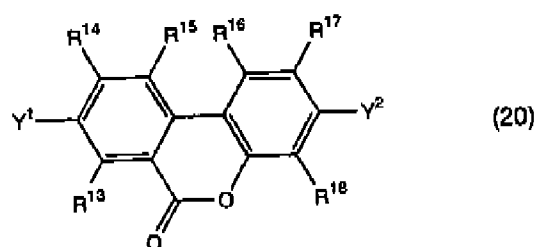
Among the compounds represented by the above formula (19), it is preferable that X^1 and X^2 are each independently a halogen atom, alkylsulfonate group, arylsulfonate group, arylalkylsulfonate group, boric ester group, or boric acid group, in view of easiness of synthesis and functional-group conversion.

[0189]

The compound represented by the above formula (19) can be synthesized by reacting the compound represented by the below formula (20), with a Grignard reagent, or an organo Li compound.

JP2003-343243

84



(Wherein, R^{13} - R^{18} , Y^1 and Y^2 represent the same meaning as the above.)

[0190]

As the Grignard reagent used for the above reaction, exemplified are: methyl magnesium chloride, methyl magnesium bromide, ethyl magnesium chloride, ethyl magnesium bromide, propyl magnesium chloride, propyl magnesium bromide, butyl magnesium chloride, butyl magnesium bromide, hexyl magnesium bromide, octyl magnesium bromide, decyl magnesium bromide, allyl magnesium chloride, allyl magnesium bromide, benzyl magnesium chloride, phenyl magnesium bromide, naphthyl magnesium bromide, tolyl magnesium bromide, etc.

[0191]

As the organo Li compound, exemplified are: methyl lithium, ethyl lithium, propyl lithium, butyl lithium, phenyl lithium, naphthyl lithium, benzyl lithium, tolyl lithium, etc.

[0192]

The method of the reaction is not limited, and it can be carried out in the existence of a solvent under inert gas atmosphere, such as nitrogen and argon. The reaction temperature is preferably from -80°C to the boiling point of the solvent.

[0193]

As the solvent used for the reaction, exemplified are: saturated hydrocarbons, such as pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, and cyclohexane; unsaturated hydrocarbon, such as benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene; and ethers, such as dimethyl ether, diethyl ether, methyl-t-butyl ether, tetrahydrofuran,

JP2003-343243

85

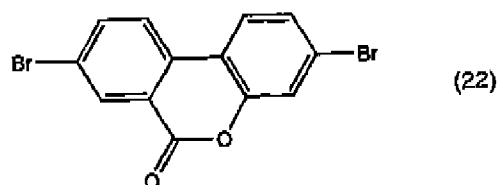
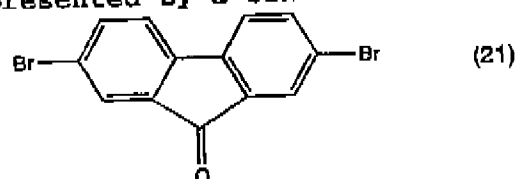
tetrahydropyran, and dioxane. These may be used as a single solvent or a mixed solvent thereof.

[0194]

After the reaction, it can be obtained by usual post-treatment, for example, such as, after quenching with water, it is extracted by an organic solvent, and the solvent is distilled off. After the isolation of the product, purification can be conducted by a method, such as fractionation by chromatography, and recrystallization.

[0195]

Moreover, in the present invention, among the compounds represented by the above formula (20), the compound represented by the below formula (22) can be produced by reacting the compound represented by a below formula (21) with sodium perborate.



[0196]

The method of reaction can be conducted in existence of carboxylic acid solvents, such as acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, propionic acid, and butyric acid. In order to improve the solubility, it is preferable to carry out in mixed solvent, such as, with carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, dichloromethane, benzene, and toluene. The reaction temperature is preferably 0 °C to a boiling point of the solvent.

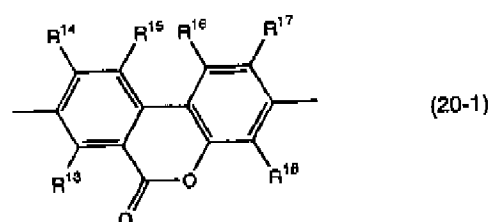
[0197]

JP2003-343243

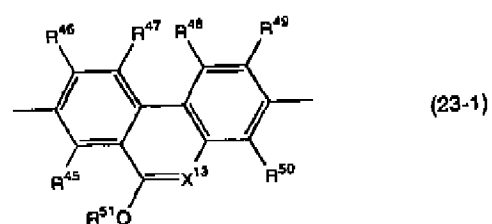
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After the reaction, it can be obtained by usual post-treatment, for example, such as, after quenching with water, it is extracted by an organic solvent, and the solvent is distilled off. After the isolation of the product, purification can be conducted by a method, such as fractionation by chromatography, and recrystallization. [0198]

The polymer compound containing repeating units represented by the below formula (20-1), (23-1), (24-1) and (25-1) can be manufactured by conducting condensation polymerization of the compounds represented by the above formula (20), below formulas (23), (24) and (25), as one of the raw materials, respectively.



[0199]



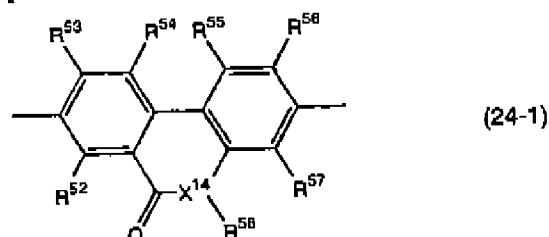
Wherein, X¹³ represents a boron atom, a nitrogen atom, or a phosphorus atom. R⁴⁵, R⁴⁶, R⁴⁷, R⁴⁸, R⁴⁹, R⁵⁰ each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group,

JP2003-343243

87

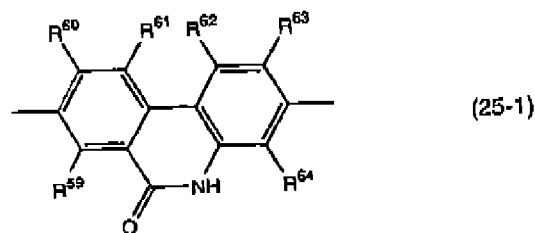
substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, or cyano group is represented. R^{46} and R^{47} , and R^{48} and R^{49} may be connected mutually to form a ring. R^{51} represents an alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group.

[0200]



Wherein, X^{14} represents a boron atom, a nitrogen atom, or a phosphorus atom. R^{52} , R^{53} , R^{54} , R^{55} , R^{56} , and R^{57} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, or cyano group. R^{53} and R^{54} , and R^{55} and R^{56} may be connected mutually to form a ring. R^{58} represents an alkyl group, aryl group, arylalkyl group, or monovalent heterocyclic group.

[0201]

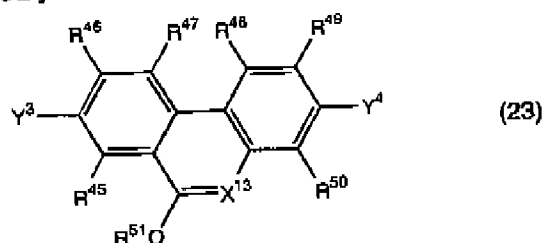


JP2003-348243

88

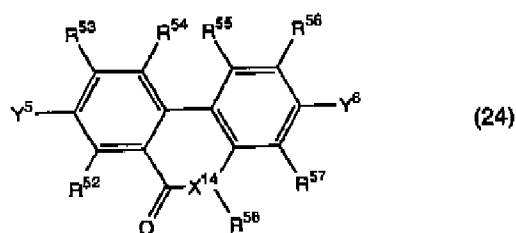
Wherein, R^{59} , R^{60} , R^{61} , R^{62} , R^{63} and R^{64} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, acyl group, acyloxy group, amide group, imide group, imine residue, amino group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, substituted silyloxy group, substituted silylthio group, substituted silylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, arylalkenyl group, arylethynyl group, carboxyl group, or cyano group. R^{60} and R^{61} , and R^{62} and R^{63} may be connected mutually to form a ring.

[0202]



Wherein, X^{13} , R^{45} , R^{46} , R^{47} , R^{48} , R^{49} , R^{50} and R^{51} are the same as those of the above. Y^3 and Y^4 each independently represent a halogen atom, alkylsulfonate group, arylsulfonate group, arylalkylsulfonate group, boric ester group, sulfonium-methyl group, phosphonium-methyl group, phosphonate-methyl group, monohalogenated-methyl group, boric-acid group, formyl group or vinyl group.

[0203]

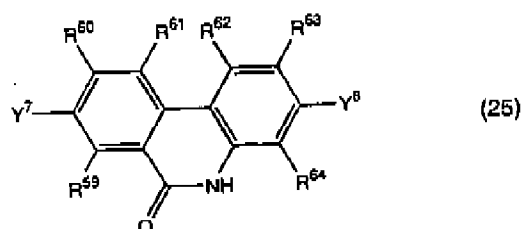


JP2003-343243

89

Wherein, X^{14} , R^{52} , R^{53} , R^{54} , R^{55} , R^{56} , R^{57} and R^{58} are the same as those of the above. Y^5 and Y^6 each independently represent a halogen atom, alkylsulfonate group, arylsulfonate group, arylalkylsulfonate group, boric ester group, sulfonium-methyl group, phosphonium-methyl group, phosphonate-methyl group, monohalogenated-methyl group, boric-acid group, formyl group, or vinyl group.

[0204]



Wherein, R^{59} , R^{60} , R^{61} , R^{62} , R^{63} and R^{64} are the same as those of the above. Y^7 and Y^8 each independently represent a halogen atom, alkylsulfonate group, arylsulfonate group, arylalkylsulfonate group, boric ester group, sulfonium-methyl group, phosphonium-methyl group, phosphonate-methyl group, monohalogenated-methyl group, boric-acid group, formyl group, or vinyl group.

[0205]

The compound represented by the above formulas (23) and (24) can be manufactured by reacting the compound represented by an above formula (25) with a halogenated compound in existence of base.

[0206]

Examples of the base include: metal hydrides, such as hydrogenation lithium, sodium and potassium hydride; organic lithium reagents, such as methyl lithium, n-butyl lithium, sec-butyl lithium, t-butyl lithium, and phenyl lithium; Grignard reagents, such as methyl magnesium bromide, methyl magnesium

JP2003-343243

90

chloride, ethyl magnesium bromide, ethyl magnesium chloride, allyl magnesium bromide, allyl magnesium chloride, phenyl magnesium bromide, benzyl magnesium chloride; alkali metal amides, such as lithium diisopropylamide, lithium hexamethyldisilazide, sodium hexamethyldisilazide, potassium hexamethyl disilazide; inorganic-salt groups, such as lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, lithium carbonate, sodium carbonate, and potassium carbonate; or the mixtures thereof.

[0207]

Examples of the halogenated compounds include methyl chloride, methyl bromide, methyl iodide, ethyl chloride, ethyl bromide, ethyl iodide, propyl chloride, propyl bromide, propyl iodide, butyl chloride, butyl bromide, butyl iodide, hexyl chloride, hexyl bromide, octyl chloride, octyl bromide, decyl chloride, allyl chloride, allyl bromide, benzyl chloride, benzyl bromide, benzyl iodide, benzyl bromide, tolyl chloride, tolyl bromide, tolyl iodide, anisyl chloride, anisyl bromide, iodation anisyl, etc.

[0208]

The reaction can be carried out in existence of a solvent under inert-gas atmosphere, such as nitrogen and argon. at a The temperature is preferably between the boiling point and the melting point of the solvent.

[0209]

Examples of the solvent used for the reaction include: saturated hydrocarbons, such as pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, cyclohexane, etc.; unsaturated hydrocarbons, such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, etc.; ethers, such as dimethyl ether, diethyl ether, methyl-t-butyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydropyran, dioxane, etc; amines, such as trimethylamine, triethyl amine, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine, pyridine, etc.; amides,

JP2003-343243

91

such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N,N-diethylacetamide, N-methylmorpholine oxide, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, etc; and a single solvent or a mixed solvent thereof can be used.

[0210]

After the reaction, it can be obtained by usual post-treatment, for example, by extraction with an organic solvent after quenching with water, and distilling off the solvent. After the isolation of the product, purification can be conducted by a method, such as fractionation by chromatography, and recrystallization.

[0211]

The compound showing light-emission from triplet excited state (triplet light-emitting compound) used for the composition of the present invention is explained. Here, the compound showing light-emission from triplet excited state include a complex in which phosphorescence light-emission is observed, and a complex in which fluorescence light-emission is observed in addition to the phosphorescence light-emission.

[0212]

Among the triplet light-emitting compound, as a complex compound (triplet light-emitting complex compound), a metal complex compound used as a low molecular weight EL light-emission material from the former is exemplified.

These are disclosed by, for example, Nature, (1998) 395, 151; Appl. Phys. Lett. (1999), 75(1), 4; Proc. SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (2001), 4105 (Organic Light-Emitting Materials and Devices IV, 119; J. Am. Chem. Soc., (2001), 123, 4304; Appl. Phys. Lett., (1997), 71(18), 2596; Syn. Met., (1998), 94(1), 103; Syn. Met., (1999), 99(2), 1361; Adv. Mater., (1999), 11 (10), 852, etc.

[0213]

JP2003-343243

92

The center metal of a triplet light-emitting complex compound is usually a metal having an atomic number of 50 or more, manifesting a spin-orbital mutual action on this complex and showing a possibility of the intersystem crossing between the singlet state and the triplet state.

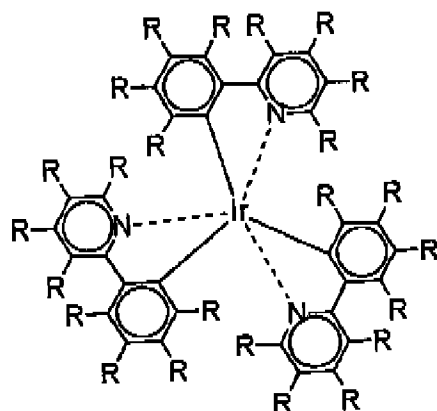
[0214]

Examples of the central metal of the triplet light-emitting complex compound include rhenium, iridium, osmium, scandium, yttrium, platinum, gold, and lanthanoids such as europium, terbium, thulium, dysprosium, samarium, praseodymium, gadolinium, etc. Rhenium, iridium, platinum, gold, and europium are preferable, and rhenium, iridium, platinum, and gold are especially preferable.

[0215]

Examples of the ligand of triplet light-emitting complex compound include, 8-quinolinol and derivatives thereof, benzoquinolinol and derivatives thereof, 2-phenyl-pyridine and derivatives thereof, 2-phenyl-benzothiazole and derivatives thereof, 2-phenyl-benzoxazole and derivatives thereof, porphyrin and derivatives thereof, etc.

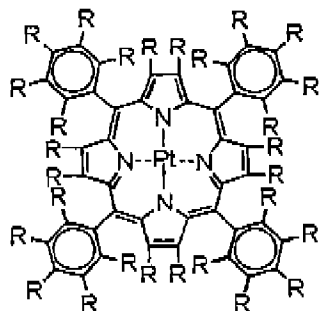
As the triplet light-emitting complex compound, for example, followings are exemplified.



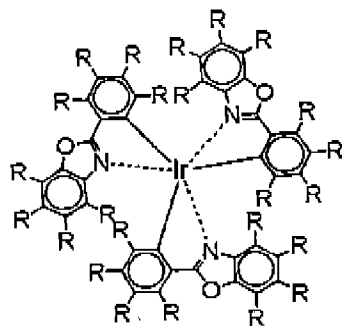
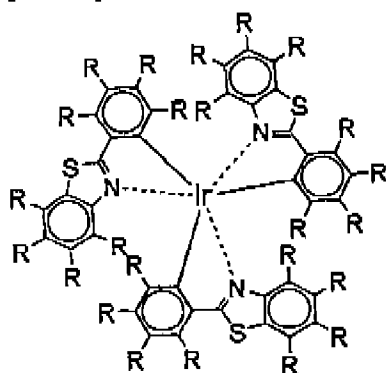
JP2003-343243

93

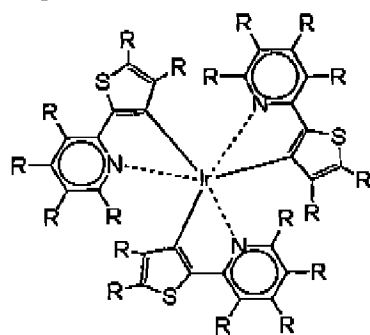
[0216]



[0217]



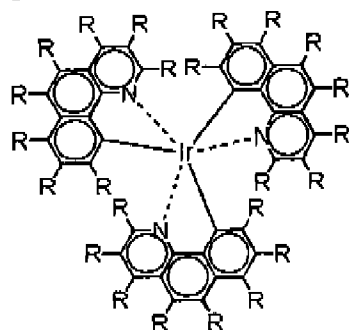
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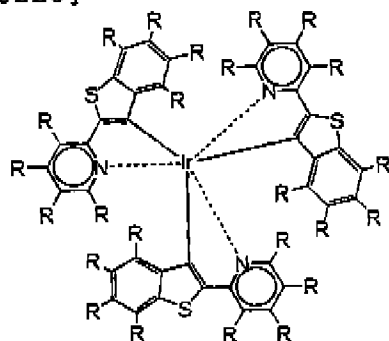
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94

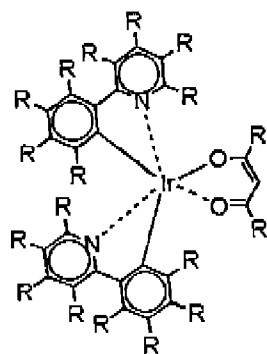
[0219]



[0220]



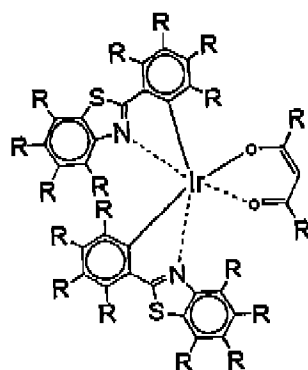
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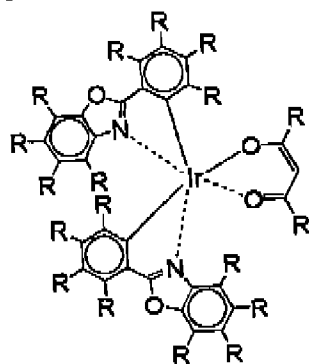
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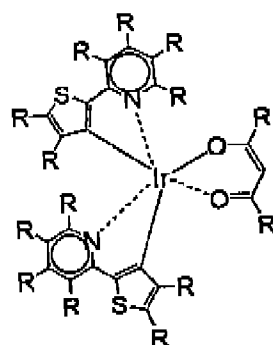
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[0223]



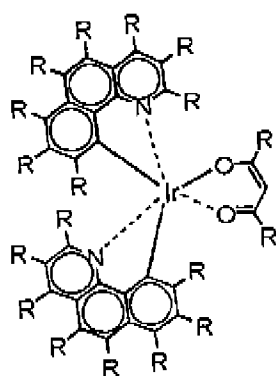
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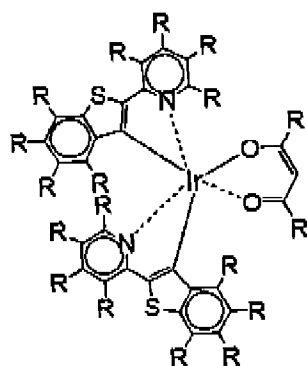
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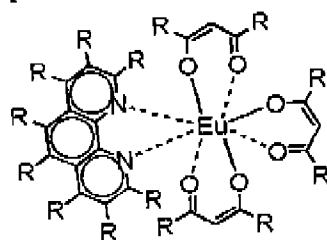
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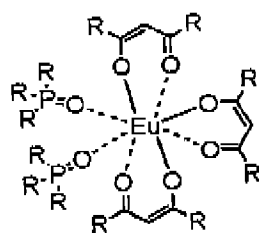
[0226]



[0227]



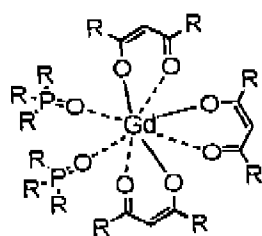
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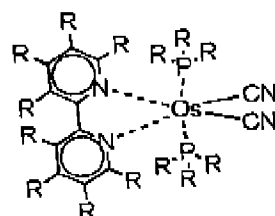
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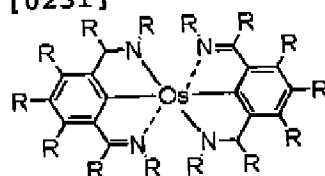
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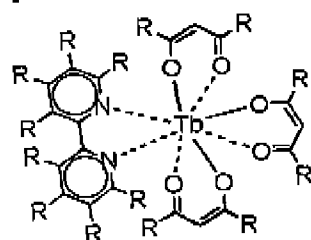
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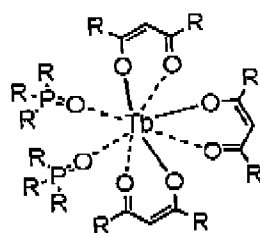
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[0232]



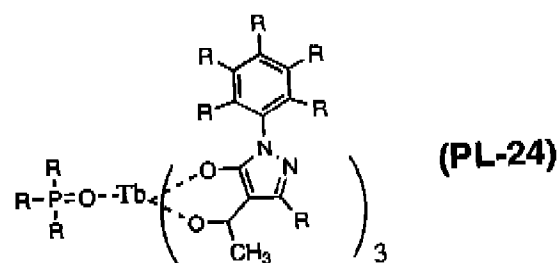
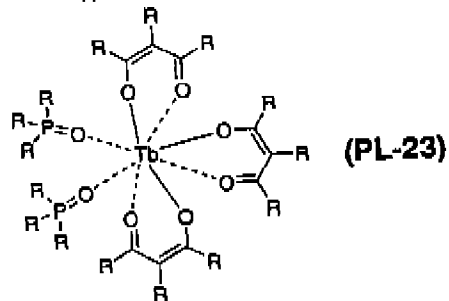
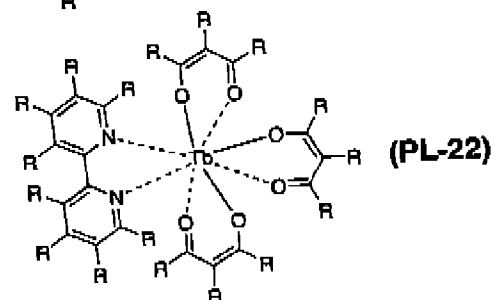
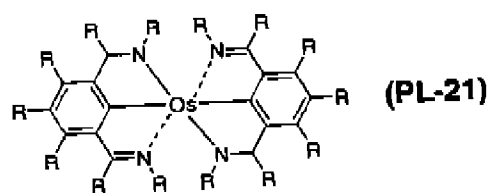
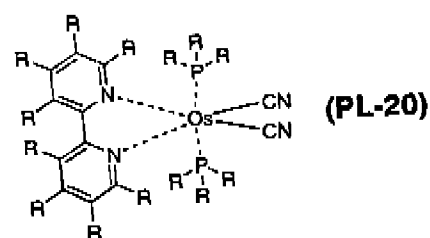
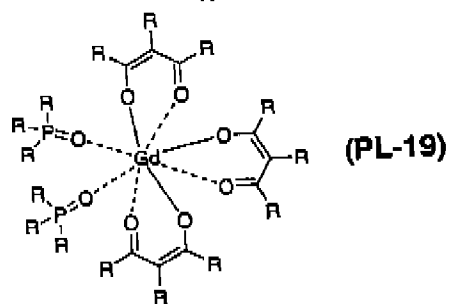
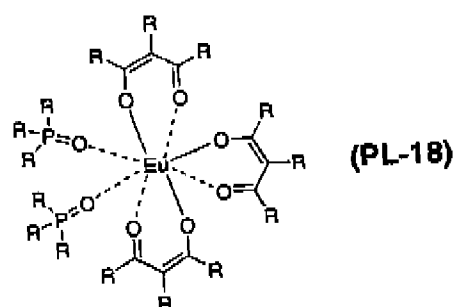
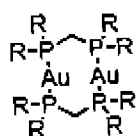
[0233]



[0234]

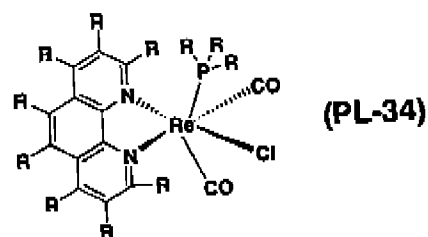
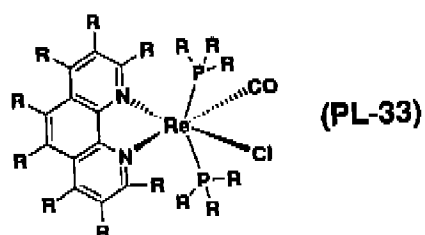
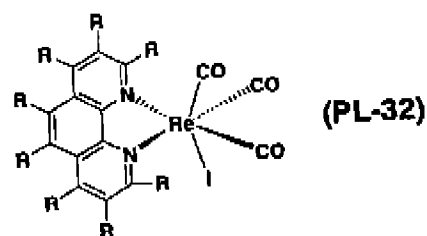
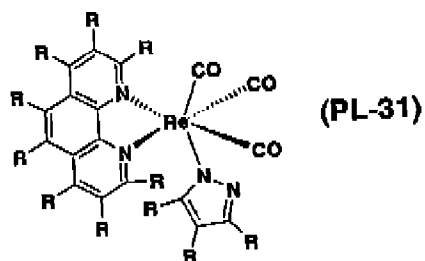
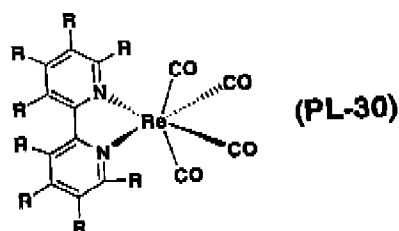
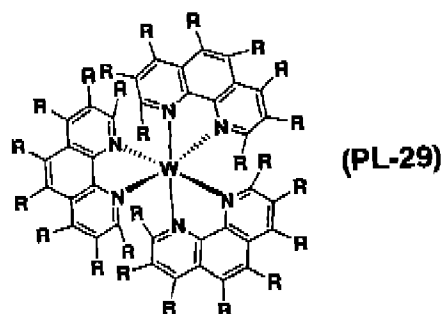
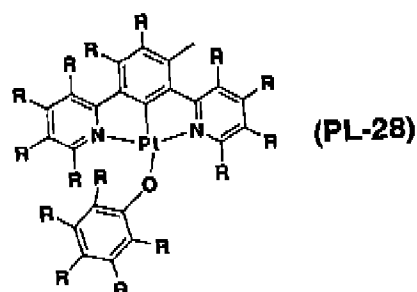
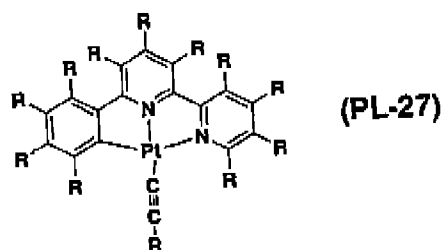
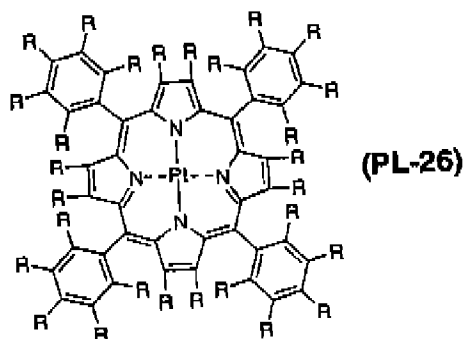
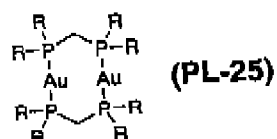
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98



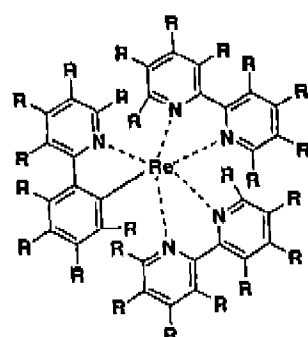
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99

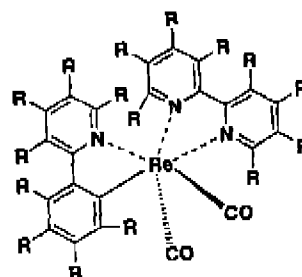


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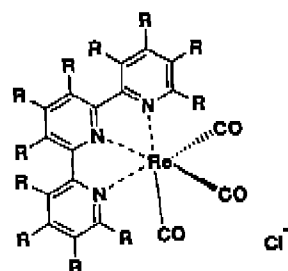
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(PL-35)



(PL-36)



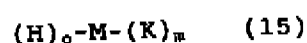
(PL-37)

[0235]

Wherein, R each independently represent a group selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, alkylthio group, alkylsilyl group, alkylamino group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylalkyl group, arylalkoxy group, arylalkenyl group, arylalkynyl group, arylamino group, monovalent heterocyclic group, and cyano group. In order to improve the solubility in a solvent, alkyl group and alkoxy group are preferable, and it is preferable that the repeating unit including substituent has a form of little symmetry.

[0236]

Examples of the triplet light-emitting complex, shown in further detail, include a structure represented by the below formula (26).



[0237]

In the formula, K represents a ligand containing one or more atoms, as an atom which bonds to M, selected from a nitrogen atom,

JP2003-343243

101

oxygen atom, carbon atom, sulfur atom, and phosphorus atom; a halogen atom, or a hydrogen atom. o represents an integer of 0 to 5, and m represents an integer of 1 to 5.

[0238]

Examples of the ligand containing one or more atoms, as an atom which bonds to M, selected from a nitrogen atom, oxygen atom, carbon atom, sulfur atom, and phosphorus atom include an alkyl group, alkyloxy group, acyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkyloxy group, arylalkylthio group, substituted amino group, sulfonate group, cyano group, monovalent heterocyclic group, a carbonyl compound, ether, amine, imine, phosphine, phosphite, and sulfide. The bond of this ligand with M may be a coordinate bond or a covalent bond. Moreover, the bond may be a multidentate ligand derived by combination thereof.

[0239]

The alkyl group may be any of linear, branched or cyclic, and may have a substituent. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 20. Concrete examples thereof include methyl group, ethyl group, propyl group, 1-propyl group, butyl group, i-butyl group, t-butyl group, pentyl group, hexyl group, cyclohexyl group, heptyl group, octyl group, 2-ethylhexyl group, nonyl group, decyl group, 3,7-dimethyloctyl group, lauryl group, trifluoromethyl group, pentafluoroethyl group, perfluorobutyl group, perfluorohexyl group, perfluorooctyl group, etc., and pentyl group, hexyl group, octyl group, 2-ethylhexyl group, decyl group, and 3,7-dimethyloctyl group are preferable.

[0240]

The alkoxy group may be any of linear, branched or cyclic, and may have a substituent. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 20. Concrete examples thereof include methoxy group, ethoxy group, propyloxy group, i-propyloxy group, Butoxy group, i-butoxy group, t-butoxy group, pentyloxy group, hexyloxy group, cyclohexyloxy group, heptyloxy group, octyloxy group,

JP2003-343243

102

2-ethylhexyloxy group, nonyloxy group, decyloxy group, 3,7-dimethyloctyloxy group, lauryloxy group, trifluoromethoxy group, pentafluoroethoxy group, perfluorobutoxy group, perfluorohexyl group, perfluorooctyl group, methoxymethyloxy group, 2-methoxyethyloxy group, etc., and pentyloxy group, hexyloxy group, octyloxy group, 2-ethylhexyloxy group, decyloxy group, and 3,7-dimethyl octyloxy group are preferable.

[0241]

As the acyloxy group, the number of carbon atoms is usually about 2 to 20. Concrete examples thereof include acetyloxy group, trifluoroacetyloxy group, propionyloxy group, benzoyloxy group. As the sulfoneoxy group, benzene sulfoneoxy group, p-toluene sulfoneoxy group, methane sulfoneoxy group, ethane sulfoneoxy group, and trifluoromethane sulfoneoxy group are exemplified.

[0242]

The alkylthio group may be any of linear, branched or cyclic, and may have a substituent. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 20. Concrete examples thereof include methylthio group, ethylthio group, propylthio group, i-propylthio group, butylthio group, i-butylthio group, t-butylthio group, pentylthio group, hexylthio group, cyclohexylthio group, heptylthio group, octylthio group, 2-ethyl hexylthio group, nonylthio group, decylthio group, 3,7-dimethyloctylthio group, laurylthio group, trifluoro methylthio group, etc. and pentylthio group, hexylthio group, octylthio group, 2-ethyl hexylthio group, decylthio group, and 3,7-dimethyloctylthio group are preferable.

[0243]

The alkylamino group may be any of linear, branched or cyclic, and may be a monoalkylamino group or a dialkyl amino group. The number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 40. Concrete examples thereof include methylamino group, dimethylamino group, ethylamino group, diethylamino group, propylamino group, dipropylamino group, i-propylamino group, diisopropylamino group, butylamino group, i-butylamino group, t-butylamino group, pentylamino group, hexylamino group, cyclohexylamino group, heptylamino group, octylamino group, 2-ethylhexylamino group, nonylamino group, decylamino group, 3,7-dimethyloctyl amino group, laurylamino group.

JP2003-343248

103

cyclopentylamino group, dicyclopentylamino group, cyclohexylamino group, dicyclohexyl amino group, pyrrolidyl group, piperidyl group, ditrifluoro methylamino group, etc., and pentylamino group, hexylamino group, octylamino group, 2-ethylhexylamino group, decylamino group, and 3,7-dimethyloctylamino group are preferable.

[0244]

The aryl group may have a substituent, and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 3 to 60, and, concrete examples thereof include a phenyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl group (C₁-C₁₂ means the number of carbon atoms is 1 to 12. Hereafter the same), C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl group, 1-naphtyl group, 2-naphtyl group, pentafluorophenyl group, pyridyl group, pyridazinyl group, pyrimidyl group, pyrazyl group, triazyl group, etc., and C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl group, and C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl group are preferable.

[0245]

The aryloxy group may have a substituent on the aromatic ring, and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 3 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenoxy group, 1-naphtyl oxy group, 2-naphtyloxy group, pentafluorophenyloxy group, pyridyloxy group, pyridazinyl group, pyrimidyloxy group, pyrazyloxy group, triazyloxy group, etc., and C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy phenoxy group, and C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenoxy group are preferable.

[0246]

The arylthio group may have a substituent on the aromatic ring and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 3 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenylthio group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenylthio group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenylthio group, 1-naphthylthio group, 2-naphthylthio group, pentafluoro phenylthio group, pyridylthio group, pyridazinylthio group, pyrimidylthio group, pyrazylthio group, triazylthio group, etc., and C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenylthio group, and C₁-C₁₂ alkyl phenylthio group are preferable.

[0247]

The arylamino group may have a substituent on the aromatic ring and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 3 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenylamino group, diphenyl amino group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenylamino group, di(C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl)amino group.

JP2003-343243

104

di(C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl)amino group, 1-naphtylamino group, 2-naphtylamino group, pentafluorophenyl amino group, pyridylamino group, pyridazinylamino group, pyrimidinylamino group, pyrazylamino group, triazylamino group, etc., and C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenylamino group and di(C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl)amino group are preferable.

[0248]

The arylalkyl group may have a substituent and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 7 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, 1-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, 2-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, etc., and C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group, and C₁-C₁₂ alkyl phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl group are preferable.

[0249]

The arylalkoxy group may have a substituent and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 7 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, 1-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, 2-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, etc., and C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, and C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group are preferable.

[0250]

The arylalkylthio group may have a substituent and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 7 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, 1-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, 2-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, etc., and C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group, and C₁-C₁₂ alkyl phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy group are preferable.

[0251]

The arylalkylamino group has the number of carbon atoms of usually about 7 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxy phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, di(C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl)amino group, di(C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl)amino group, 1-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, 2-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, etc., and C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylamino group, and

JP2003-343243

105

di(C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl)amino group are preferable.

[0252]

Examples of the sulfonate group include benzene sulfonate group, p-toluene sulfonate group, methane sulfonate group, ethane sulfonate group, and trifluoromethane sulfonate group.

[0253]

The heterocyclic ligand is a ligand which is composed by combining a heterocyclic rings, such as a pyridine ring, a pyrrole ring, a thiophene ring, an oxazole and furan ring, and a benzene ring. Concrete examples thereof include phenyl pyridine, 2-(paraphenylphenyl)pyridine, 7-bromobenzo[h] quinoline, 2-(4-phenyl thiophene-2-yl)pyridine, 2-phenylbenzoxazole, 2-(paraphenyl phenyl)benzoxazole, 2-phenylbenzothiazole, 2-(paraphenyl phenyl)benzothiazole, 2-(benzothiophene-2-yl)pyridine, 1,10-phenanthroline, 2,3,7,8,12,13,17,18-octaethyl-21H,23H-porphyrin, etc., and may be either of a covalent bond or a coordinate bond.

[0254]

The carbonyl compound has a coordinate bond to M at oxygen atom, and examples thereof include ketones, such as carbon monoxide, and acetone, benzophenone, and diketones, such as acetyl acetone, and acenaphtho quinone.

[0255]

The ether has a coordinate bond to M at oxygen atom, and examples thereof include dimethyl ether, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dimethoxy ethane, etc.

[0256]

The amine has a coordinate bond to M at nitrogen atom, and examples thereof include mono amines, such as trimethylamine, triethyl amine, tributyl amine, tribenzyl amine, triphenyl amine,

JP2003-343243

106

dimethylphenyl amine, and methyl diphenyl amine, and diamines, such as 1,1,2,2-tetramethylethylenediamine, 1,1,2,2-tetraphenylethylenediamine, and 1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-o-phenylene diamine.

[0257]

The imine has a coordinate bond to M at nitrogen atom, and examples thereof include mono imines, such as benzylidene aniline, benzylidene benzyl amine, and benzylidene methylamine, diimines, such as dibenzylidene ethylenediamine, dibenzylidene-o-phenylene diamine, and 2,3-bis(anilino)butane.

[0258]

The phosphine has a coordinate bond to M at phosphorus atom, and examples thereof include triphenyl phosphine, diphenyl phosphinoethane, and diphenyl phosphinopropane.

The phosphite has a coordinate bond to M at phosphorus atom, and examples thereof include trimethyl phosphite, triethyl phosphite, and triphenyl phosphite.

[0259]

The sulfide has a coordinate bond to M at sulfur atom, and examples thereof include dimethyl sulfide, diethyl sulfide, diphenyl sulfide, and thioanisole.

[0260]

M is a metal having an atomic number of 50 or more, and showing a possibility of the intersystem crossing between the singlet state and the triplet state by spin-orbital mutual action on this complex.

[0261]

The multidentate ligand derived by combination thereof (group of bi-dentate or more), has preferably 2-60 carbon atoms, and examples thereof include: groups in which a heterocycle and a benzene ring are bonded, such as phenylpyridine,

JP2003-343243

107

2-(paraphenylphenyl)pyridine, 2-phenylbenzoxazole,
2-(paraphenylphenyl)benzoxazole, 2-phenylbenzothiazole,
2-(paraphenylphenyl)benzothiazole, etc.; groups in which two or
more heterocycles are bonded, such as,
2-(4-thiophene-2-yl)pyridine, 2-(4-phenyl
thiophene-2-yl)pyridine, 2-(benzothiophene-2-yl)pyridine,
2,3,7,8,12,13,17,18-octaethyl-21H,23H-porphyrin; and
acetates, such as acetylacetate, dibenzomethylate and thenoyl
trifluoro acetate.

[0262]

Examples of represented by M include a rhenium atom, iridium atom, osmium atom, scandium atom, yttrium atom, platinum atom, gold atom, and lanthanoids such as an europium atom, terbium atom, thulium atom, dysprosium atom, samarium atom, and praseodymium atom. Rhenium atom, iridium atom, platinum atom, gold atom, and europium atom are preferable, and in view of light-emitting efficiency, rhenium atom, iridium atom, platinum atom, and gold atom are more preferable.

[0263]

H represents a ligand containing one or more atoms selected from a nitrogen atom, oxygen atom, carbon atom, a sulfur atom, and a phosphorus atom, as an atom which bonds to M.

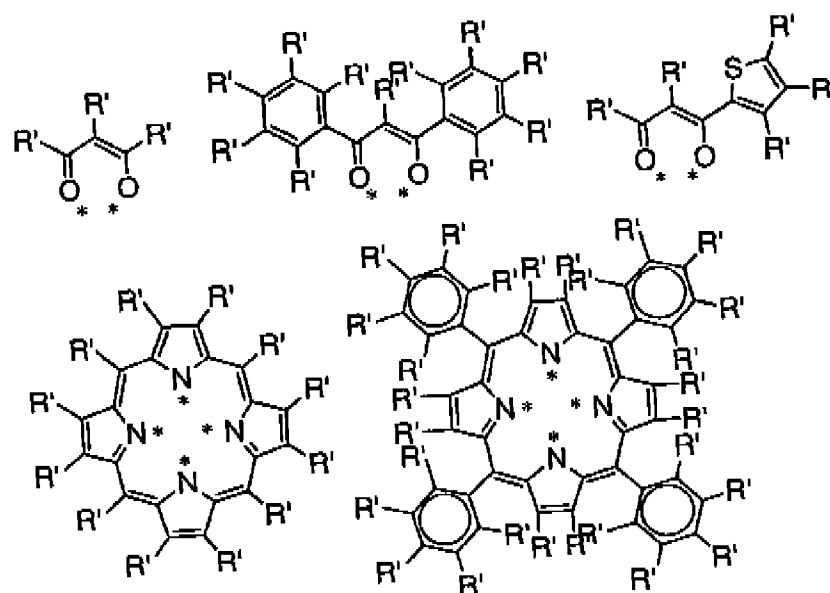
The ligands containing one or more atoms selected from a nitrogen atom, oxygen atom, carbon atom, sulfur atom, and phosphorus atom as the atom which bonds to M, are the same as those exemplified about K.

[0264]

As H, followings are exemplified. In the formula, * represents an atom which bonds to M.

JP2003-343243

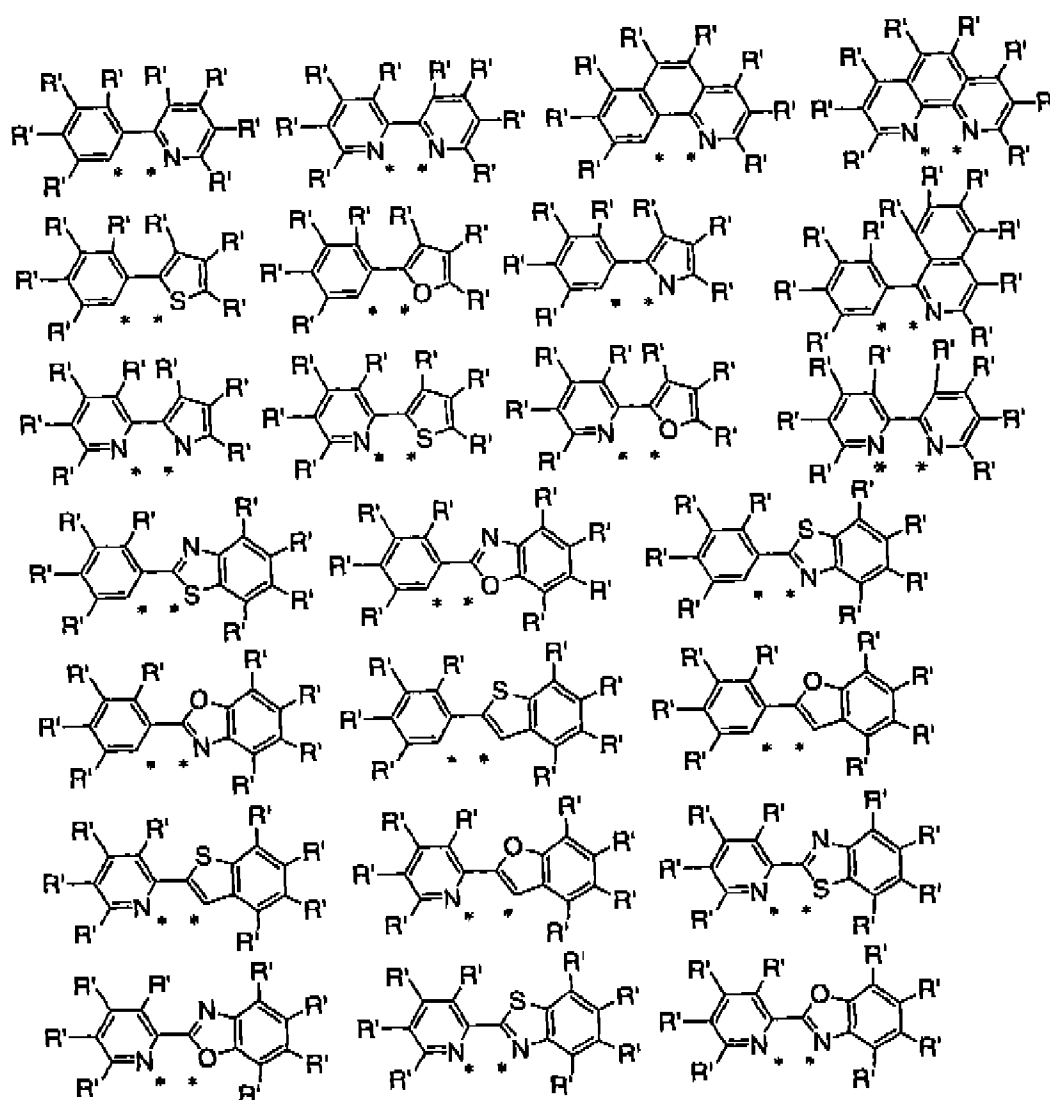
108



[0265]

JP2003-343243

109



[0266]

Wherein R each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkoxy group, arylalkylthio group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, acyl group, acyloxy group, imine residue, amide group, arylalkenyl group, arylalkynyl group, cyano group, or monovalent

JP2003-343243

110

heterocyclic group. R may be connected mutually to form a ring. In order to improve the solubility into a solvent, it is preferable that at least one of the R' contains an alkyl group of long chain.
[0267]

Concrete example of halogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, acyloxy group, alkylthio group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylalkyl group, arylalkoxy group, arylalkylthio group, substituted amino group, substituted silyl group, acyl group, acyloxy group, imine residue, amide group, arylalkenyl group, arylalkynyl group, and monovalent heterocyclic group are the same as those exemplified in the above Y.

[0268]

As the halogen atom, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine are exemplified.

[0269]

The alkylsilyl group may be any of linear, branched or cyclic, and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 1 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include trimethylsilyl group, triethylsilyl group, tripropylsilyl group, tri-*i*-propylsilyl group, dimethyl-*i*-propylsilyl group, diethyl-*i*-propylsilyl group, *t*-butylsilyldimethylsilyl group, pentyldimethylsilyl group, hexyldimethylsilyl group, heptyldimethylsilyl group, octyldimethylsilyl group, 2-ethylhexyl-dimethylsilyl group, nonyldimethylsilyl group, decyldimethylsilyl group, 3,7-dimethyl octyl-dimethylsilyl group, lauryldimethylsilyl group etc., and pentyldimethylsilyl group, hexyldimethylsilyl group, octyldimethylsilyl group, 2-ethylhexyl-dimethylsilyl group, decyldimethylsilyl group, and 3,7-dimethyloctyldimethylsilyl group are preferable.

[0270]

The arylsilyl group may have a substituent on the aromatic ring, and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 3 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include triphenylsilyl group, tri-*p*-xylylsilyl group, tribenzylsilyl group, diphenylmethylsilyl group,

JP2003-343243

111

t-butyldiphenylsilyl group, dimethylphenylsilyl group, etc.

[0271]

The number of carbon atoms of aryl alkylsilyl group is usually about 7 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylsilyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylsilyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylsilyl group, 1-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylsilyl group, 2-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylsilyl group, phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkyl dimethyl silyl group, etc., and C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylsilyl group, and C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkylsilyl group are preferable.

[0272]

The number of carbon atoms of the acyl group is usually about 2 to 20. Concrete examples thereof include acetyl group, propionyl group, butyryl group, isobutyryl group, pivaloyl group, benzoyl group, trifluoroacetyl group, pentafluoro benzoyl group, etc.

[0273]

The number of carbon atoms of the acyloxy group is usually about 2 to 20, and concrete examples thereof include acetoxyl group, propionyloxy group, butyryloxy group, isobutyryloxy group, pivaloyloxy group, benzoyloxy group, trifluoroacetyl oxy group, pentafluorobenzoyloxy group, etc.

[0274]

The definition of the imine residue and the concrete examples are as above mentioned.

[0275]

The number of carbon atoms of the amide group is usually about 2 to 20, and concrete examples thereof include formamide group, acetamide group, propioamide group, butyroamide group, benzamide group, trifluoroacetamide group, pentafluorobenzamide group, diformamide group, diacetamide group, dipropioamide group, dibutyroamide group, dibenzamide group, ditrifluoroacetamide group, dipentafluorobenzamide group, succine imide group, phthalic imide group, etc.

[0276]

The number of carbon atoms of the arylalkenyl group is usually about 7 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkenyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkoxyphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkenyl group, C₁-C₁₂ alkylphenyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkenyl group, 1-naphtyl-C₁-C₁₂ alkenyl group,

JP2003-343243

112

2-naphtyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkenyl group, etc., and C_1 - C_{12} alkoxyphenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkenyl group, and C_1 - C_{12} alkylphenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkenyl group are preferable.

[0277]

The number of carbon atoms of the arylalkynyl group is usually about 7 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include phenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkynyl group, C_1 - C_{12} alkoxyphenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkynyl group, C_1 - C_{12} alkylphenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkynyl group, 1-naphtyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkynyl group, 2-naphtyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkynyl group, etc., and C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy phenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkynyl group, and C_1 - C_{12} alkylphenyl- C_1 - C_{12} alkynyl group are preferable.

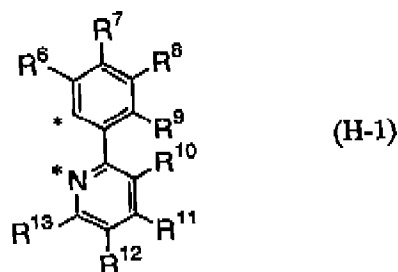
[0278]

The monovalent heterocyclic group means an atomic group in which a hydrogen atom is removed from a heterocyclic compound, and the number of carbon atoms is usually about 4 to 60. Concrete examples thereof include thienyl group, C_1 - C_{12} alkylthienyl group, pyroryl group, furyl group, pyridyl group, and C_1 - C_{12} alkyl pyridyl group, etc., and thienyl group, C_1 - C_{12} alkylthienyl group, pyridyl group, C_1 - C_{12} alkyl pyridyl group are preferable.

[0279]

It is preferable that H bonds to M with at least one nitrogen atom or carbon atom in view of the stability of the compound, and it is more preferable that H bonds to M at multidentate.

It is more preferable that H is represented by the below formulas (H-1) - (H-2) in view of the stability of the compound.

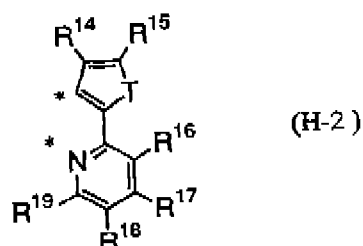


wherein, R^6 - R^{13} each independently represent a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, alkylthio group,

JP2003-343243

113

alkylamino group, alkylsilyl group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylamino group, arylsilyl group, arylalkyl group, arylalkoxy group, arylalkylthio group, arylalkylamino group, arylalkylsilyl group, acyl group, acyloxy group, imine residue, amide group, arylalkenyl group, arylalkynyl group, cyano group, and monovalent heterocyclic group, and * represents the site which bonds to M.



(wherein, T represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom. R¹⁴-R¹⁹ each independently represents a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, alkoxy group, alkylthio group, alkylamino group, alkylsilyl group, aryl group, aryloxy group, arylthio group, arylamino group, arylsilyl group, arylalkyl group, arylalkoxy group, arylalkylthio group, arylalkylamino group, arylalkylsilyl group, acyl group, acyloxy group, imine residue, amide group, arylalkenyl group, arylalkynyl group, and cyano group, and * represents the site which bonds to M.)

[0282]

[0282]
The triplet light-emitting complex of the present invention may be a polymer compound containing a triplet complex. Such compounds are disclosed in JP-2003-073480A, JP-2003-073479A, JP-2002-280183A, JP-2003-77673A, etc.

[0203]

The composition of the present invention may contain 2 or more kinds of metal complexes showing light-emission from triplet

JP2003-343243

114

excited state. Metal complexes respectively may have the same or different metals. Moreover, each of the metal complex structure may have mutually different light-emission color. For example, exemplified is a case where both of a metal complex structure which emits green light, and a metal complex structure which emits red light are contained in one polymer complex compound. In this case, since a light-emission color is controllable by designing so that an appropriate amount of the metal complex structure may be included, it is preferable.

[0284]

The amount of the triplet light-emitting compound in the composition of the present invention is not especially limited, since it depends on the kind of polymer compounds to be combined, and the characteristics to be optimized, and it is usually 0.01 to 80 parts by weight, preferably 0.1 to 60 parts by weight, based on the amount of a polymer compound as 100 parts by weight.

[0285]

When the light-emitting material of the present invention is used for a light-emitting material of polymer LED, the purity of the polymer compound exerts an influence on light emitting property, therefore, it is preferable that a monomer is purified by a method such as distillation, sublimation purification, re-crystallization and the like before being polymerized. Further, it is preferable to conduct a purification treatment such as re-precipitation purification, chromatographic separation and the like after the polymerization. In addition, the polymer compound used for the present invention can be used as a light-emitting material, and also as an organic semiconductor material, an optical material, or a conductive material with doping.

[0286]

JP2003-343243

115

Next, the polymer light-emitting device (polymer LED) of the present invention is explained. It is characterized by having a layer which contains a complex composition of the present invention between the electrodes consisting of an anode and a cathode.

It is preferable that the layer containing the composition of the present invention is a light emitting layer.

[0287]

As the polymer LED of the present invention, there are exemplified: a polymer LED having an electron transporting layer between a cathode and a light emitting layer; a polymer LED having a hole transporting layer between an anode and a light emitting layer; and a polymer LED having an electron transporting layer between a cathode and a light emitting layers, and a hole transporting layer between an anode and a light emitting layer.

Moreover, exemplified are: a polymer LED having a layer which contains a conductive polymer between at least one electrode and a light emitting layer, adjacently to the electrode; and a polymer LED having a buffer layer having a mean film thickness of 2nm or less adjacently to the electrode.

[0288]

For example, the following structures of a-d are specifically exemplified.

- a) anode/light emitting layer/cathode
- b) anode/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/cathode
- c) anode/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/cathode
- d) anode/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/cathode

(wherein, "/" indicates adjacent lamination of layers. Hereinafter, the same).

[0289]

JP2003-343243

116

Here, the light emitting layer is a layer having a function of emitting light, the hole transporting layer is a layer having a function of transporting holes, and the electron transporting layer is a layer having a function of transporting electrons. Herein, the electron transporting layer and the hole transporting layer are generically called a charge transporting layer. The light emitting layer, hole transporting layer, and electron transporting layer, may be each independently used as two or more layers.

[0290]

Moreover, among the charge transporting layers provided adjacent to an electrode, those having a function to improve the charge injection efficiency from an electrode, and having the effect of lowering driving voltage of a device, are generally just called a charge injection layer (a hole injection layer, electron injection layer).

[0291]

Further, for the improvement of adhesion and charge injection from the electrode, the above charge injection layer or an insulating layer 2nm or less of film thickness may be adjacently prepared to the electrode, and for the improvement of adhesion of the interface and prevention of mixing, a thin buffer layer may be inserted into the interface of a charge transporting layer and a light emitting layer.

[0292]

Furthermore, in order to transport electrons and to shut up holes, a hole prevention layer may be inserted to the interface with a light emitting layer.

[0293]

The order and number of layers laminated and the thickness of each layer can be appropriately applied while considering light

JP2003-343243

117

emitting efficiency and life of the device.

[0294]

In the present invention, as the polymer LED having a charge injecting layer (electron injecting layer, hole injecting layer) provided, there are listed a polymer LED having a charge injecting layer provided adjacent to a cathode and a polymer LED having a charge injecting layer provided adjacent to an anode.

[0295]

For example, the following structures e) to p) are specifically exemplified.

- e) anode/charge injecting layer/light emitting layer/cathode
- f) anode/light emitting layer/charge injecting layer/cathode
- g) anode/charge injecting layer/light emitting layer/charge injecting layer/cathode
- h) anode/charge injecting layer/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/cathode
- i) anode/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/charge injecting layer/cathode
- j) anode/charge injecting layer/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/charge injecting layer/cathode
- k) anode/charge injecting layer/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/cathode
- l) anode/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/charge injecting layer/cathode
- m) anode/charge injecting layer/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/charge injecting layer/cathode
- n) anode/charge injecting layer/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/cathode
- o) anode/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/charge injecting layer/cathode

JP2003-343243

118

p) anode/charge injecting layer/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/charge injecting layer/cathode

[0296]

As the concrete examples of the charge injecting layer, there are exemplified layers containing an conducting polymer, layers which are disposed between an anode and a hole transporting layer and contain a material having an ionization potential between the ionization potential of an anode material and the ionization potential of a hole transporting material contained in the hole transporting layer, layers which are disposed between a cathode and an electron transporting layer and contain a material having an electron affinity between the electron affinity of a cathode material and the electron affinity of an electron transporting material contained in the electron transporting layer, and the like.

[0297]

When the above-described charge injecting layer is a layer containing an conducting polymer, the electric conductivity of the conducting polymer is preferably 10^{-5} S/cm or more and 10^3 S/cm or less, and for decreasing the leak current between light emitting pixels, more preferably 10^{-5} S/cm or more and 10^2 S/cm or less, further preferably 10^{-5} S/cm or more and 10^1 S/cm or less.

[0298]

Usually, to provide an electric conductivity of the conducting polymer of 10^{-5} S/cm or more and 10^3 S/cm or less, a suitable amount of ions are doped into the conducting polymer.

[0299]

Regarding the kind of an ion doped, an anion is used in a hole injecting layer and a cation is used in an electron injecting layer. As examples of the anion, a polystyrene sulfonate ion, alkylbenzene

JP2003-343243

119

sulfonate ion, camphor sulfonate ion and the like are exemplified, and as examples of the cation, a lithium ion, sodium ion, potassium ion, tetrabutyl ammonium ion and the like are exemplified.

[0300]

The thickness of the charge injecting layer is for example, from 1 nm to 100 nm, preferably from 2 nm to 50 nm.

[0301]

Materials used in the charge injecting layer may properly be selected in view of relation with the materials of electrode and adjacent layers, and there are exemplified conducting polymers such as polyaniline and derivatives thereof, polythiophene and derivatives thereof, polypyrrole and derivatives thereof, poly(phenylene vinylene) and derivatives thereof, poly(thienylene vinylene) and derivatives thereof, polyquinoline and derivatives thereof, polyquinoxaline and derivatives thereof, polymers containing aromatic amine structures in the main chain or the side chain, and the like, and metal phthalocyanine (copper phthalocyanine and the like), carbon and the like.

[0302]

The insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less has function to make charge injection easy. As the material of the above-described insulation layer, metal fluoride, metal oxide, organic insulation materials and the like are listed. As the polymer LED having an insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less, there are listed polymer LEDs having an insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less provided adjacent to a cathode, and polymer LEDs having an insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less provided adjacent to an anode.

[0303]

Specifically, there are listed the following structures g) to

JP2003-343243

120

ab) for example.

- q) anode/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/light emitting layer/cathode
- r) anode/light emitting layer/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/cathode
- s) anode/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/light emitting layer/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/cathode
- t) anode/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/cathode
- u) anode/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/cathode
- v) anode/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/cathode
- w) anode/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/cathode
- x) anode/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/cathode
- y) anode/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/cathode
- z) anode/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/cathode
- aa) anode/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/electron transporting layer/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/cathode
- ab) anode/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/hole transporting layer/light emitting layer/electron transporting

JP2003-343243

121

layer/insulation layer having a thickness of 2 nm or less/cathode

[0304]

The hole prevention layer is a layer having a function of transporting electrons and shutting up holes transported from anode, and is prepared in the interface at the cathode side of a light emitting layer, and consists of a material having larger ionization potential than that of the light emitting layer, for example, bathocuproin, 8-hydroxyquinoline or a metal complex of the derivatives.

[0305]

The film thickness of the hole prevention layer, for example, is 1 nm to 100 nm, preferably 2 nm to 50nm.

[0306]

Specifically, the following structures of ac) to an) are exemplified.

ac) anode / charge injection layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / cathode

ad) anode / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / charge injection layer / cathode

ae) anode / charge injection layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / charge injection layer / cathode

af) anode / charge injection layer / hole transporting layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / cathode

ag) anode / hole transporting layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / charge injection layer / cathode

ah) anode / charge injection layer / hole transporting layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / charge injection layer / cathode

ai) anode / charge injection layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / charge transporting layer / cathode

JP2003-343243

122

aj) anode / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / electron transporting layer / charge injection layer / cathode
 ak) anode / charge injection layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / electron transporting layer / charge injection layer / cathode
 al) anode / charge injection layer / hole transporting layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / charge transporting layer / cathode
 am) anode / hole transporting layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / electron transporting layer / charge injection layer / cathode
 an) anode / charge injection layer / hole transporting layer / light emitting layer / hole prevention layer / electron transporting layer / charge injection layer / cathode

[0307]

In case of polymer-LED production, when a film formation is carried out from a solution, it can be done by coating and then just drying the solvent, by using the complex composition or polymer complex compound of the present invention. In case where a charge transporting material or a light-emitting material is mixed, the same technique can be applied, and it is very advantageous on production. As for the film-forming method from solution, there can be used coating methods, such as spin coating method, casting method, micro gravure coating method, gravure coating method, bar-coating method, roll coating method, wire-bar coating method, dip coating method, spray coating method, screen stenciling method, flexography method, offset printing method, and ink-jet printing method.

[0308]

JP2003-343243

123

As for the thickness of the light emitting layer in the polymer LED of the present invention, the optimum value differs depending on material used, and may properly be selected so that the driving voltage and the light emitting efficiency become optimum values, and for example, it is from 1 nm to 1 μ m, preferably from 2 nm to 500 nm, further preferably from 5 nm to 200 nm.

[0309]

In the polymer LED of the present invention, light-emitting materials other than the complex composition or polymer complex compound of the present invention may be mixed in a light emitting layer. Moreover, in the polymer LED of the present invention, a light emitting layer containing light-emitting materials other than the complex composition or polymer complex compound of the present invention may be laminated with the light emitting layer containing the polymer light-emitting material of the present invention.

[0310]

As the light-emitting material, known materials can be used. As for low molecular weight compound, there can be used, for example, naphthalene derivatives, anthracene or derivatives thereof, perylene or derivatives thereof; dyes such as polymethine dyes, xanthene dyes, coumarine dyes, cyanine dyes; metal complexes of 8-hydroxyquinoline or derivatives thereof, aromatic amine, tetraphenylcyclopentane or derivatives thereof, or tetraphenylbutadiene or derivatives thereof, and the like.

[0311]

Specifically, there can be used known compounds such as those described in JP-A Nos. 57-51781, 59-195393 and the like, for example.

[0312]

JP2003-343243

124

When the polymer LED of the present invention has a hole transporting layer, as the hole transporting materials used, there are exemplified polyvinylcarbazole or derivatives thereof, polysilane or derivatives thereof, polysiloxane derivatives having an aromatic amine in the side chain or the main chain, pyrazoline derivatives, arylamine derivatives, stilbene derivatives, triphenyldiamine derivatives, polyaniline or derivatives thereof, polythiophene or derivatives thereof, polypyrrole or derivatives thereof, poly(p-phenylenevinylene) or derivatives thereof, poly(2,5-thienylenevinylene) or derivatives thereof, or the like.

[0313]

Specific examples of the hole transporting material include those described in JP-A Nos. 63-70257, 63-175860, 2-135359, 2-135361, 2-209988, 3-37992 and 3-152184.

[0314]

Among them, as the hole transporting materials used in the hole transporting layer, preferable are polymer hole transporting materials such as polyvinylcarbazole or derivatives thereof, polysilane or derivatives thereof, polysiloxane derivatives having an aromatic amine compound group in the side chain or the main chain, polyaniline or derivatives thereof, polythiophene or derivatives thereof, poly(p-phenylenevinylene) or derivatives thereof, poly(2,5-thienylenevinylene) or derivatives thereof, or the like, and further preferable are polyvinylcarbazole or derivatives thereof, polysilane or derivatives thereof and polysiloxane derivatives having an aromatic amine compound group in the side chain or the main chain. In the case of a hole transporting material having lower molecular weight, it is preferably dispersed in a polymer binder for use.

[0315]

JP2003-343243

125

Poly(N-vinyl carbazole) or derivative thereof can be obtained, for example, by cation polymerization or radical polymerization of a vinyl monomer.

[0316]

As the polysilane or derivatives thereof, there are exemplified compounds described in Chem. Rev., 89, 1359 (1989) and GB 2300196 published specification, and the like. For synthesis, methods described in them can be used, and a Kipping method can be suitably used particularly.

[0317]

As the polysiloxane or derivatives thereof, those having the structure of the above-described hole transporting material having lower molecular weight in the side chain or main chain, since the siloxane skeleton structure has poor hole transporting property. Particularly, there are exemplified those having an aromatic amine having hole transporting property in the side chain or main chain.

[0318]

The method for forming a hole transporting layer is not restricted, and in the case of a hole transporting layer having lower molecular weight, a method in which the layer is formed from a mixed solution with a polymer binder is exemplified. In the case of a polymer hole transporting material, a method in which the layer is formed from a solution is exemplified.

[0319]

The solvent used for the film forming from a solution is not particularly restricted providing it can dissolve a hole transporting material. As the solvent, there are exemplified chlorine solvents such as chloroform, methylene chloride, dichloroethane and the like, ether solvents such as tetrahydrofuran and the like, aromatic hydrocarbon solvents such as toluene, xylene

JP2003-343243

126

and the like, ketone solvents such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone and the like, and ester solvents such as ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, ethylcellosolve acetate and the like.

[0320]

As the film forming method from a solution, there can be used coating methods such as a spin coating method, casting method, micro gravure coating method, gravure coating method, bar coating method, roll coating method, wire bar coating method, dip coating method, spray coating method, screen printing method, flexo printing method, offset printing method, inkjet printing method and the like.

[0321]

The polymer binder to be mixed is preferably that which does not extremely disturb a charge transporting property, and that does not have strong absorption of a visible light is suitably used. As such polymer binder, poly(N-vinylcarbazole), polyaniline or derivatives thereof, polythiophene or derivatives thereof, poly(p-phenylene vinylene) or derivatives thereof, poly(2,5-thienylene vinylene) or derivatives thereof, polycarbonate, polyacrylate, poly(methyl acrylate), poly(methyl methacrylate), polystyrene, poly(vinyl chloride), polysiloxane and the like are exemplified.

[0322]

Regarding the thickness of the hole transporting layer, the optimum value differs depending on material used, and may properly be selected so that the driving voltage and the light emitting efficiency become optimum values, and at least a thickness at which no pin hole is produced is necessary, and too large thickness is not preferable since the driving voltage of the device increases. Therefore, the thickness of the hole transporting layer is, for example, from 1 nm to 1 μ m, preferably from 2 nm to 500 nm, further

JP2003-343243

127

preferably from 5 nm to 200 nm.

[0323]

When the polymer LED of the present invention has an electron transporting layer, known compounds are used as the electron transporting materials, and there are exemplified oxadiazole derivatives, anthraquinonedimethane or derivatives thereof, benzoquinone or derivatives thereof, naphthoquinone or derivatives thereof, anthraquinone or derivatives thereof, tetracyanoanthraquinodimethane or derivatives thereof, fluorenone derivatives, diphenyldicyanoethylene or derivatives thereof, diphenoquinone derivatives, or metal complexes of 8-hydroxyquinoline or derivatives thereof, polyquinoline and derivatives thereof, polyquinoxaline and derivatives thereof, polyfluorene or derivatives thereof, and the like.

[0324]

Specifically, there are exemplified those described in JP-A Nos. 63-70257, 63-175860, 2-135359, 2-135361, 2-209988, 3-37992 and 3-152184.

[0325]

Among them, oxadiazole derivatives, benzoquinone or derivatives thereof, anthraquinone or derivatives thereof, or metal complexes of 8-hydroxyquinoline or derivatives thereof, polyquinoline and derivatives thereof, polyquinoxaline and derivatives thereof, polyfluorene or derivatives thereof are preferable, and

2-(4-biphenyl)-5-(4-t-butylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole, benzoquinone, anthraquinone, tris(8-quinolinol)aluminum and polyquinoline are further preferable.

[0326]

The method for forming the electron transporting layer is not

JP2003-343243

128

particularly restricted, and in the case of an electron transporting material having lower molecular weight, a vapor deposition method from a powder, or a method of film-forming from a solution or melted state is exemplified, and in the case of a polymer electron transporting material, a method of film-forming from a solution or molten state is exemplified, respectively. At the time of film-forming from a solution or molten state, the above polymer binder can be used together.

[0327]

The solvent used in the film-forming from a solution is not particularly restricted provided it can dissolve electron transporting materials and/or polymer binders. As the solvent, there are exemplified chlorine solvents such as chloroform, methylene chloride, dichloroethane and the like, ether solvents such as tetrahydrofuran and the like, aromatic hydrocarbon solvents such as toluene, xylene and the like, ketone solvents such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone and the like, and ester solvents such as ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, ethylcellosolve acetate and the like.

[0328]

As the film-forming method from a solution or melted state, there can be used coating methods such as a spin coating method, casting method, micro gravure coating method, gravure coating method, bar coating method, roll coating method, wire bar coating method, dip coating method, spray coating method, screen printing method, flexo printing method, offset printing method, inkjet printing method and the like.

[0329]

The polymer binder to be mixed is preferably that which does not extremely disturb a charge transporting property, and that does not have strong absorption of a visible light is suitably used.

JP2003-343243

129

As such polymer binder, poly(N-vinylcarbazole), polyaniline or derivatives thereof, polythiophene or derivatives thereof, poly(p-phenylene vinylene) or derivatives thereof, poly(2,5-thienylene vinylene) or derivatives thereof, polycarbonate, polyacrylate, poly(methyl acrylate), poly(methyl methacrylate), polystyrene, poly(vinyl chloride), polysiloxane and the like are exemplified.

[0330]

Regarding the thickness of the electron transporting layer, the optimum value differs depending on material used, and may properly be selected so that the driving voltage and the light emitting efficiency become optimum values, and at least a thickness at which no pin hole is produced is necessary, and too large thickness is not preferable since the driving voltage of the device increases. Therefore, the thickness of the electron transporting layer is, for example, from 1 nm to 1 μ m, preferably from 2 nm to 500 nm, further preferably from 5 nm to 200 nm.

[0331]

The substrate forming the polymer LED of the present invention may preferably be that does not change in forming an electrode and layers of organic materials, and there are exemplified glass, plastics, polymer film, silicon substrates and the like. In the case of a opaque substrate, it is preferable that the opposite electrode is transparent or semitransparent.

[0332]

Usually, at least one of the electrodes consisting of an anode and a cathode, is transparent or semitransparent. It is preferable that the anode is transparent or semitransparent.

As the material of this anode, electron conductive metal oxide films, semitransparent metal thin films and the like are used.

JP2003-343243

130

Specifically, there are used indium oxide, zinc oxide, tin oxide, and films (NESA and the like) fabricated by using an electron conductive glass composed of indium/tin/oxide (ITO), indium/zinc/oxide and the like, which are metal oxide complexes, and gold, platinum, silver, copper and the like are used, and among them, ITO, indium/zinc/oxide, tin oxide are preferable. As the fabricating method, a vacuum vapor deposition method, sputtering method, ion plating method, plating method and the like are used. As the anode, there may also be used organic transparent conducting films such as polyaniline or derivatives thereof, polythiophene or derivatives thereof and the like.

[0333]

The thickness of the anode can be appropriately selected while considering transmission of a light and electric conductivity, and for example, from 10 nm to 10 μ m, preferably from 20 nm to 1 μ m, further preferably from 50 nm to 500 nm.

[0334]

Further, for easy charge injection, there may be provided on the anode a layer comprising a phthalocyanine derivative conducting polymers, carbon and the like, or a layer having an average film thickness of 2 nm or less comprising a metal oxide, metal fluoride, organic insulating material and the like.

[0335]

As the material of a cathode used in the polymer LED of the present invention, that having lower work function is preferable. For example, there are used metals such as lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, beryllium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, aluminum, scandium, vanadium, zinc, yttrium, indium, cerium, samarium, europium, terbium, ytterbium and the like, or alloys comprising two of more of them, or alloys comprising one

JP2003-343243

131

or more of them with one or more of gold, silver, platinum, copper, manganese, titanium, cobalt, nickel, tungsten and tin, graphite or graphite intercalation compounds and the like. Examples of alloys include a magnesium-silver alloy, magnesium-indium alloy, magnesium-aluminum alloy, indium-silver alloy, lithium-aluminum alloy, lithium-magnesium alloy, lithium-indium alloy, calcium-aluminum alloy and the like. The cathode may be formed into a laminated structure of two or more layers.

[0336]

The thickness of the cathode can be appropriately selected while considering transmission of a light and electric conductivity, and for example, from 10 nm to 10 μ m, preferably from 20 nm to 1 μ m, further preferably from 50 nm to 500 nm.

[0337]

As the method for fabricating a cathode, there are used a vacuum vapor deposition method, sputtering method, lamination method in which a metal thin film is adhered under heat and pressure, and the like. Further, there may also be provided, between a cathode and an organic layer, a layer comprising an conducting polymer, or a layer having an average film thickness of 2 nm or less comprising a metal oxide, metal fluoride, organic insulation material and the like, and after fabrication of the cathode, a protective layer may also be provided which protects the polymer LED. For stable use of the polymer LED for a long period of time, it is preferable to provide a protective layer and/or protective cover for protection of the device in order to prevent it from outside damage.

[0338]

As the protective layer, there can be used a polymeric compound, metal oxide, metal fluoride, metal borate and the like. As the protective cover, there can be used a glass plate, a plastic plate

JP2003-343243

132

the surface of which has been subjected to lower-water-permeation treatment, and the like, and there is suitably used a method in which the cover is pasted with an device substrate by a thermosetting resin or light-curing resin for sealing. If space is maintained using a spacer, it is easy to prevent an device from being injured. If an inner gas such as nitrogen and argon is sealed in this space, it is possible to prevent oxidation of a cathode, and further, by placing a desiccant such as barium oxide and the like in the above-described space, it is easy to suppress the damage of an device by moisture adhered in the production process. Among them, any one or more means are preferably adopted.

[0339]

The polymer LED of the present invention can be used for a flat light source, a segment display, a dot matrix display, and a liquid crystal display as a back light, etc.

[0340]

For obtaining light emission in plane form using the polymer LED of the present invention, an anode and a cathode in the plane form may properly be placed so that they are laminated each other. Further, for obtaining light emission in pattern form, there is a method in which a mask with a window in pattern form is placed on the above-described plane light emitting device, a method in which an organic layer in non-light emission part is formed to obtain extremely large thickness providing substantial non-light emission, and a method in which any one of an anode or a cathode, or both of them are formed in the pattern. By forming a pattern by any of these methods and by placing some electrodes so that independent on/off is possible, there is obtained a display device of segment type which can display digits, letters, simple marks and the like. Further, for forming a dot matrix device, it may be advantageous

JP2003-343243

133

that anodes and cathodes are made in the form of stripes and placed so that they cross at right angles. By a method in which a plurality of kinds of polymeric compounds emitting different colors of lights are placed separately or a method in which a color filter or luminescence converting filter is used, area color displays and multi color displays are obtained. A dot matrix display can be driven by passive driving, or by active driving combined with TFT and the like. These display devices can be used as a display of a computer, television, portable terminal, portable telephone, car navigation, view finder of a video camera, and the like.

[0341]

Further, the above-described light emitting device in plane form is a thin self-light-emitting one, and can be suitably used as a flat light source for back-light of a liquid crystal display, or as a flat light source for illumination. Further, if a flexible plate is used, it can also be used as a curved light source or a display.

[EXAMPLES]

[0342]

The following examples will illustrate the present invention further in detail, but the scope of the invention is not limited to them.

JP2003-343243

134

[0343]

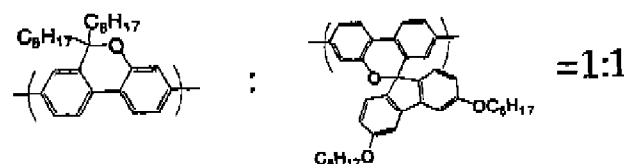
Example 1

After adding iridium complex A (commercially available from American Dye Source, Inc.) to Polymer compound 1 described hereinafter in an amount of 5 % by weight, a chloroform solution was prepared including the mixture in an amount of 0.8 % by weight.

On a glass substrate with 150 nm thickness of ITO film formed thereon by a sputtering method, a solution of poly(ethylenedioxythiophene)/polystyrenesulfonic acid (commercially available from Bayer, Baytron P) was coated by a spin-casting method to form a 50 nm thickness film, followed by drying on a hot plate at 200°C for 10 minutes. Thereafter, a film was formed using the chloroform solution prepared above by a spin-casting method with 2500 rpm of rotating speed. The thickness of the film formed was 100 nm. This film was further dried under a reduced pressure at 80°C for 1 hour, and then subjected to vapor deposition in the order of LiF having about 4 nm thickness as a cathode buffer layer, and calcium having about 5 nm thickness and then aluminum having about 80 nm thickness as a cathode to form an EL device. The vapor deposition of metals was commenced after a degree of vacuum reached to 1×10^{-4} Pa or less. By applying voltage to the device obtained, EL light emission having a peak at 620 nm was obtained.

[0344]

Polymer compound 1 : A polymer substantially composed of the following repeating unit.

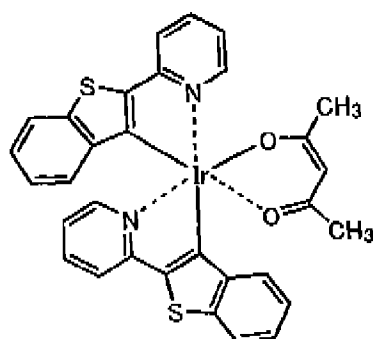


JP2003-343243

135

[0345]

Iridium complex A



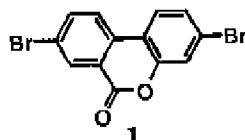
Polymer compound 1 was synthesized as follows. The number-average molecular weight thereof was determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) in terms of polystyrene-reduced number-average molecular weight. A mobile phase used chloroform or tetrahydrofuran (THF).

[0346]

Synthetic Example 1 Synthesis of Polymer compound 1

[0347]

Synthesis of Compound 1



In a three-neck flask having a capacity of 500 ml being replaced with nitrogen, 6.65 g (19.9 mmol) of 2,7-Dibromo-9-fluorenone was charged, followed by dissolution in 140 ml of a mixed solvent composed of trifluoroacetic acid : chloroform = 1 : 1. To this solution was added sodium perborate

JP2003-343243

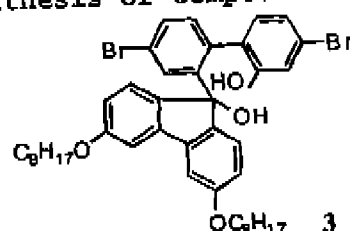
136

monohydrate, followed by stirring for 20 hours. The reactant solution was filtrated through Celite, followed by washing with toluene. The filtrate was washed with water, sodium hydrogensulfite and saturated saline in this order, followed by drying with sodium sulfate. After eliminating the solvent, 6.11 g of a crude product was obtained.

This crude product was recrystallized from toluene (33 ml) to obtain 4.99 g of Compound 1. Further, the compound was recrystallized from chloroform (50 ml) to obtain 1.19 g of Compound 1.

[0348]

Synthesis of Compound 3



After a three-neck flask having a capacity of 100 ml being replaced with nitrogen, 3.1 g of magnesium, 33 ml of THF and 8.23 g of Compound 2 were charged into the flask. After adding a few drops of 1,2-dibromoethane therein, reaction was commenced by heating with a heat gun. The reaction solution was stirred for 5 hours under reflux, and then left to be cooled down; thereafter, being subjected to elimination of excess amount of magnesium by decantation, and then being washed with 100 ml of THF. This solution obtained was dropped with a THF solution (50 ml) which had been suspended with 5.00 g of Compound 2, followed by stirring for 1.5 hours. Thereafter, 100 ml of water was added to cause extraction by phase separation. The aqueous phase was extracted twice with

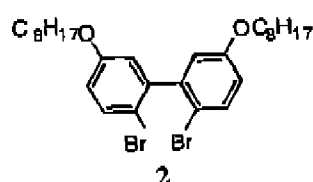
JP2003-343243

137

100 ml of ethyl acetate, and organic phases were combined and washed with water and then with saturated saline. After concentrating the solution, 11.07 g of a crude product was obtained. This product was used in the next step without being subjected to any other purification.

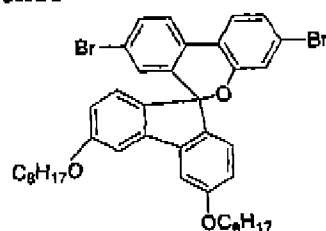
MS (ESI (Negative, KCl addition)) m/z : 765, 763, 761 (M-H)

The Compound 2 was synthesized according to the method disclosed in WO2003062443.



[0349]

Synthesis of Compound 4



In a egg-plant type flask having a capacity of 100 ml, 11.0 g of Compound 3, 22 ml of toluene and 1.27 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate were charged, followed by stirring for 2.5 hours under reflux. Thereafter, the solution was left to be cooled down, followed by addition of 100 ml of toluene and then being washed with 50 ml of water. The solution was passed through a short column packed with silica gel to be concentrated to obtain a crude product. After being subjected to purification by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : toluene = 5 : 1), 6.81 g of Compound 4 was obtained.

JP2003-343243

138

[0350]

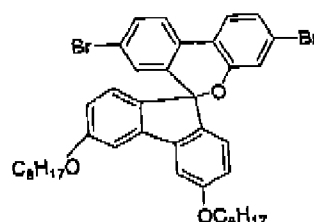
¹H-NMR (300MHz/CDC13) :

δ7.67 (d, 2H), 7.45 (dd, 1H), 7.26 to 7.06 (m, 6H), 6.77 (br, 1H),
6.69 (dd, 2H), 4.01 (t, 4H), 1.81 (m, 4H), 1.48 to 1.30 (m, 20H),
0.89 (t, 6H)

MS (ESI (Negative, KCl addition)) m/z : 747, 745, 743 (M-H)

[0351]

Synthesis of Compound 5



[0352]

Preparation of C₈H₁₇MgBr

In a three-neck flask having a capacity of 100 ml, 1.33 g (54.2 mmol) of magnesium was charged, followed by subjecting to flame drying and then to replacement of atmosphere with argon. To this was added 10 ml of THF and 2.3 ml (13.6 ml) of 1-bromooctane, followed by heating to commence reaction. After 2.5 hours had passed under reflux, the reactant was left to be cooled down.

[0353]

Grignard reaction

In a three-neck flask having a capacity of 300 ml being replaced with nitrogen, 1.00 g (p.96 %, 2.7 mmol) of "1" was charged to be suspended with 10 ml of THF. The suspended solution was cooled to at 0°C, and then added with the C₈H₁₇MgBr solution prepared above. After taking off the cold bath, the solution was stirred for 5 hours

JP2003-343243

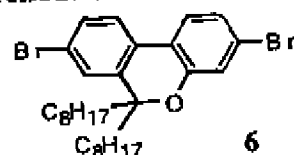
139

under reflux. The reactant solution, after having been left to be cooled down, was added with 10 ml of water and hydrochloric acid. A state of the solution was transformed by the addition of hydrochloric acid from a suspended solution to a two-phase solution. After being subjected to phase separation, the organic phase was washed with water and saturated saline. The solution was dried over sodium sulfate, and then, the solvent was distilled off to obtain 1.65 g of a crude product. After being subjected to purification by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 20 : 1), 1.30 g of Compound 5 was obtained.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) : 7.66 (br, 1H), 7.42 (dd, 1H), 7.10 to 7.06 (m, 2H), 6.91 to 6.85 (m, 2H), 5.55 (br, 1H), 1.90 to 0.86 (m, 34H)
MS (APCI, Negative, m/z) : 583, 581, 579

[0354]

Synthesis of Compound 6



In a two-neck flask having a capacity of 25 ml being replaced with nitrogen, 0.20 g (0.32 mmol) of Compound 5 was charged, followed by dissolution of 4 ml of toluene. This solution was added with 0.02 g (0.06 mmol) of p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, followed by stirring at 100°C for 11 hours. The reactant solution, after having been left to be cooled down, was washed with water, 4N aqueous NaOH, water and saturated saline in this order, followed by elimination of the solvent to obtain 0.14 g of Compound 6.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 300MHz) : 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.47 (d, 1H), 7.29 (br, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.13 (d, 1H), 1.92 (br, 4H), 1.28 (m, 24H), 0.93 (t, 6H).

JP2003-343243

140

FD-MS (m/z) : 566, 564, 562

[0355]

Synthesis of Polymer compound 1

After charging 0.37 g of Compound 4, 0.28 g of Compound 6 and 0.31 g of 2,2'-bipyridyl in a reactor, an atmosphere in the reaction system was replaced with nitrogen. To this was added 40 g of tetrahydrofuran (THF) (a dehydrated solvent) which had been previously deaerated by bubbling with an argon gas. Thereafter, this mixed solution was added with 0.55 g of bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)nickel(0) $\{Ni(COD)_2\}$, followed by stirring at a room temperature for 10 minutes, and consecutively being subjected to reaction at a room temperature for 20 hours. The reaction was carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction was completed, the reactant solution was poured with a mixed solution of methanol 50 ml/ ion-exchanged water 50 ml, followed by stirring for about 1 hour to precipitate. Thereafter, the precipitate generated was collected by filtration. The precipitate collected was dried under reduced pressure, followed by dissolution in toluene. This solution was filtrated to eliminate insolubles, followed by being passed through a column packed with alumina. This solution was washed with about 1N hydrochloric acid. This solution was left under standstill, followed by recovery of a toluene layer. This solution was washed with about 2.5 % of aqueous ammonia; thereafter, this solution was left under standstill, followed by recovery of a toluene layer. This solution was washed with ion-exchanged water, followed by recovery of a toluene layer. This solution was poured into methanol to generate precipitate again, followed by recovery of the generated precipitate. This precipitate was dried under reduced pressure to

JP2003-343243

141

obtain 0.17 g of Polymer compound 1.

The polystyrene-reduced number-average molecular weight of Polymer compound 1 was 2.8×10^4 , and the polystyrene-reduced weight-average molecular weight thereof was 1.4×10^5 .

JP2003-343243

142

[Name of Document] Abstract

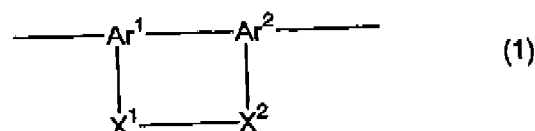
[Abstract]

[Problem]

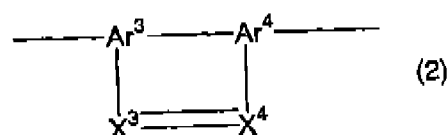
To provide a composition comprising a compound exhibiting light emission from the triplet excited state and a polymer compound, thereby enhancing light emitting efficiency of a device using this in a light emitting layer of a light emitting device.

[Solving Means]

A composition which contains a polymer compound comprising a repeating unit of the following formula (1) or (2), and a compound which exhibits light emission from the triplet excited state.



[wherein Ar¹ and Ar² represent a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group or a trivalent heterocyclic group. X¹ and X² represent O, S, C(=O), etc. X¹ and X² are not the same];



[wherein Ar³ and Ar⁴ represent a trivalent aromatic hydrocarbon group or a trivalent heterocyclic group. X³ and X⁴ represent N, B, P, etc. X³ and X⁴ are not the same].

[Selected Figure] No